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# BOSTON RECORDER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1828.

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#### RELIGIOUS.

NO. 5....VOL. XIII.

For the Boston Recorder. THE INDIANS OF THE U. STATES .- No. XVI. CHRISTIAN EFFORTS AMONG THEM.

I now proceed to notice the effect of Christian

I now proceed to notice the effect of Christian efforts.

2dly. On the religious character of the Indians. The missionaries under the care of the American Board, have been permitted to behold some signal displays of the power of Divine grace on the hearts of those among whom they have labored. On this subject the report of that Society for 1824 speaks the following language in reference to the success of operations among the Cherokees. It is not pretended that men can judge the heart, or that there will be no mistakes in regard to the character of those who are supposed to give evidence of faith and repentance. But it may be said that the gospel has already produced visible changes, among the Cherokees, which no other agent could produce. Men who have been addicted to intemperance for years have become sober and temperate:—men of anger and violence, have become mild and decent and respectful in their behaviour:—men whose uninds were vacant of religious ideas and who, if they ever learned the name of God, used it only in the language of profaneness, are transformed into men of prayer, take delight in meetings for social worship and spiritual improvement, haring utterly forsaken their former evil practices: men who knew nothing of the Divine law,—nothing of the nature of sin, nothing of a pure and reverential worship of the Deity, now delight in ing of the nature of sin, nothing of a pure and reverential worship of the Deity, now delight in hearing the sublime and holy truths of the sacred oracles—observe the Sabbath strictly and reverence the sanctuary. The converts generally ex-hibit a tenderness of conscience, a docility, and a desire for further instruction, which age in a high degree encouraging."

At the Carmel station among the Cherokees,

there was in the year 1923, a remarkable revival of religion. Thirty-six were added to the mission church, as the fruits of this work; which to-gether with those who had before professed re-ligion made a church of 44 native members. Others give evidence of piety who have not yet been admitted to the sacred ordinances.

admitted to the sacred ordinances.

The report already alluded to, states, that "at High Tower the means of religious instruction have been remarkably blessed. Sixteen adults have been baptized on a profession of their faith, and hopes are entertained of five or six more." In Wilstown, also, there has been more than any these interesting and enversely have been been been usual seriousness, and several have been hopefully converted. The same is true of the stafully converted. The same is true of the stations at Haweis, and Candy's Creek, and also at Mayhew, among the Choctaws. In some instances the natives have come twenty miles to obtain religious instruction. Although, as was to be expected, there have been some sad instances of defection, yet in general the converts, after years of trial, are represented by the missionaries as maintaining a consistent Christian character. The missionaries at Haweis say, "the Cherokee converts who live in this neighborhood, and have made a profession of religion, exhibit very pleasmade a profession of religion, exhibit very pleas-ing evidence that they are influenced by the truths they profess to believe. Very few men in any Christian community appear to feel more solicitude for the conversion of their relatives and friends, than is manifested by these tenants of the forests, for the spiritual good of their coun-trymen." The whole number of Cherokees, be-longing to the different churches under the care of the Board was, previous to 1827, over one hun-

The United Brethren after laboring at Spring Place, with unwearied zeal for twenty years were permitted to behold some wonderful exhibitions of the power of Divine Grace. Such a

were permitted to behold some wonderful exhibitions of the power of Divine Grace. Such a spirit of inquiry was abrad among the natives that they would go thirty, forly, and in some instances, fifty miles to hear the Gospel. Fourteen have been added to the church, and in others there is an evident work of grace.

At the Cataraugus station, at that time under the care of the United Foreign Miss. Society, and unusual seriousness is mentioned as having existed among the older boys of the school. "Impressed with a sense of their danger as sinners, they have been discovered in little weeping circles, renouncing the Pagans' hope, and uniting their hearts in prayer to the Christian's God & Saviour." Several of the chiefs give evidence of piety. In 1826 there was also a very interesting work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter from there states, that "there is an increasing work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter from there states, that "there is an increasing work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter from there states, that "there is an increasing work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter from there states, that "there is an increasing work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter from there states, that "there is an increasing work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter form there states, that "there is an increasing work of grace at Green Bay, a station at that time occupied by the Episcopal Church. A letter form there states, that reality was given to the whole scene—and the unsuspecting tars, as if magic-struck, rose simultaneously. His is said, was so perfect, that reality was given to the whole scene—and the unsuspecting tars, as if magic-struck, rose simultaneously. His is said, was so perfect, that reality w instances of deep conviction, which it is hoped have terminated in saving conversion. The at-tention seems general. The young as well as the aged are beginning to inquire after the things that belong to their eternal peace." At the sta-tion at Oneida Castle, under the same society, there were in 1821, forty or fifty communicants. The labors of the Baptists, have been attended with like blessings. At Carey station among the Pottowattamies, in Michigan, there was a revival in 1826. Twelve natives were baptized, as in part the fruits of this work, among them a chief of some distinction. Also at Valley Towns chief of some distinction. Also at Valley Towns among the Cherokees, there was, during the same year, some special seriousness and some instanes of hopeful conversion. The Methodists, ho ever, number more native converts under their ever, number more native converts under their labors than any other denomination. Previous to the last year, they reckoned two hundred and fifty eight, among the Wyandotts in Ohio;—two hundred and eighty three among the Cherokees in Tennessee, and sixteen among the Creeks; in all five hundred and fifty seven.

On a review of these statements, we find that more than seven hundred of the natives of our forests have been hopefully rescued from spiritu-al and eternal death, through the instrumentality of Christian missionaries, within the last ten years! Making all due allowances for exaggerations and defections, may we not safely say, that in a comparative view, no missions among the heathen have been equally successful? And shall the Christian church be dissuaded from efshall the Christian course be dissuad frigid plea, fort in this cause, by the stale and frigid plea, that the Indians can nevar be improved? Within that the Indians can nevar be improved? the past year, there have been more revivals of eligion among the Indians, than in any previous year, since these operations commenced. These will probably be noticed more particularly in a future communication, from your former corres-pondent Katahdin, to whom I cheerfully submit

the further discussion of this subject. Yours, B BRAINERD.

A society was formed Dec. 21st, called The South Carolina Education Society. MM1210

For the Boston Recorder. EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

In the following remarks on the merits of ex-temporaneous preaching, I would not be un-derstood as excluding preparation for that effort. Let the preacher study—let him arrange his thoughts, let him premeditate all the arguments, objections or answers he may think proper to troduce into his discourse.

objections or answers he may think proper to introduce into his discourse.

The consideration which gives decided superiority to the extemporary mode of address, is the wider field which it opens to passion. A principle of human nature and which is equally operative in the higher as in the lower orders of intellect, is, that on subjects which excite interest distinct conception and emotion, cannot be separated; or in other words a man must think before he can feel, and the degree of his feeling will be proportionate to his distinctness of thought. For example: The prominent and touching circumstances connected with a particular event may be described, and thus the whole scene be brought before the imagination; in this case there is a vividness and glow which fall upon every object—impart to it an interest; which, exciting the attention, calls up to the mind the whole scene in defined outline. If the subject is one of compassion, the suffering is not described in cold and general terms—intangible through their abstractness; but painted to the eye; every affecting incident dwell on, and forced home to all the sympathies of our nature. Feeling is now awakened, because the conception is clear, and the heart is escased in steel or it melts.

This talent of awakening the feelings of an audience by the definiteness of vivid description may be to some extent within the reach of him

dience by the definiteness of vivid description may be to some extent within the reach of him who writes. But as the reverse of the position we have been maintaining is equally true, viz. that the poner of vivid description, possessed by any one, is in proportion to the passion felt—this power from the influence of certain exciting caupower from the influence of certain exciting cau-ses, must belong pre-eminently to the extempo-raneous preacher. The speaker who addresses a large assembly, feels an excitement which could not possibly have been produced in retirement. And need I here illustrate how much the move-ments of the mind, depend on passion—how that in such circumstances, whatever subject engages the attention, presents itself with superadded force—imparting activity to all the powers of imagination—how that the whole soul is concentrated upon one object, and the entire succession trated upon one object, and the entire succession of thought thrown into a corresponding channel? It is at such times alone, that the mighliest force of the mind, in illustrating and pressing home truth, is brought into requisition. An impression may thus be produced, in one moment, which the frigidness of other modes of address would fail to effect in years; & which neither time nor eternity can efface. In illustration of the power possessed by the extemporaneous preacher, of producing a clear impression—absorbing the whole soul in the contemplation of one object—and also, (which is by the way an important whole soul in the contemplation of one object—and also, (which is by the way an important consideration) the opportunity thus afforded him of adapting himself more immediately to the circumstances of his audience, we may relate a short anecdote of Mr. Whitield. While preaching to the seamen in New-York, he has the following bold apostrophe: Well my boys, we have a clear sky, and are making fine head-way over a smooth sea, before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this studen lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! don't from beneath the trestern horizon? Hark! don't you hear distant thunder? don't you see those flashes of lightning? there is a storm gathering! every man to his duty! how the waves rise, and dash against the ship! the air is dark! the tempest rages! our masts are gone! the ship is on her beam-ends! what next? His representation,

once express their meaning and impress their power. It is said that when the Bishop of Cloine first entered on a curacy near Cambridge—the town was overrun with Methodists—his sagacity readily pointed out the cause of the emptiness the church—whilst the neighboring barn teemed with hearers. It arose from the custom of reading the sermons, when the eyes of the preacher being immoveably fixed on the book, and his voice almost lost in the pulpit, there is nothing to distinguish him from a statue, save the dron ing whine, or the mumbling lip. The Bishor immediately adopted the extemporaneous mode of preaching, and soon transferred the whole swarm into his own hive. Hence we may perceive that there is effect in action, without the aid of which the oration may be deprived of one important means of persuasion and effect-his eloquence be comparatively unimpressive and destitute of charm and power. Even an indifferent discourse accompanied with appropriate action, may please and be received with more satisfacthan would be the most excellent without it. Instead then of confining the attention to notes—and by this means destroying the effect of expression and coming short of that warmth of zeal which might otherwise be inspired in his own and in the heart of his heart of h and in the breast of his hearers, let the preacher fix his eye upon the audience, let his arguments and cloquence be addressed to them, and from them he will receive in return that spirit, which manifesting itself in his countenance and gestures and attitudes of body, seizes at once upon the sympathies of his hearers, in the might of the most impossioned and areakening eloquence. It is in such moments that the preacher is eloquent-sublimely

quent—sublimely eloquent—his countenance becomes irradiated—the high majesty of truth is seen,
and losing for a moment the appearance of a man
—he is transformed into the ambassador of God.
But it is said that to preach acceptably in the
manner recommended is difficult—that the discourse will be loose and wanting in connected
thought, the language embarrassed, and often
vulgar. These objections will. I think he course rulgar. These objections will, I think, be urged with propriety, only in relation to those denomi-

nations of Christians, who professedly consider learning as unimportant to the preacher. But such examples are irrelevant to this question, we presuppose a regular education in the gospel minister, and besides, that the plan and leading topics of his discourse be premeditated. Keeping then in view these limitations, and admitting the influence of emotion or thought, it is not from these men thus situated, that we are to expect barrenness in regard to thought or language. If language is ever at command, if the faculties of the mind are ever awake, if thought ever flame with brilliancy and point—it is from a man standing as the messenger of heaven in the midst of a listening, weeping audience. Yet it is farther said that though extemporary

preaching, in the circumstances we have last mentioned, may admit of connected bought and a talerable flow of language, still it excludes all elegance from discourse—and that it is often important to attire the truths of religion in a fascinating and imposing dress. I reply, there are ends to be answered in the exhibition of divine truth, that must either wholly reject such facti-tious ornaments, or sink them into subservence. There is enough of interest in the great subject itself, irresistibly to lead captive every emotion, and the attempt to throw around its truths the and the attempt to throw around its truths the fascinations of an earthly taste, would be something like clothing Moses in kingly vestments, when he ascended Sinai. The simplest manner of presenting things truly great is the best; and let it not be thought that simplicity is inconsistent with true eloquence. On the contrary, it opens upon the soul the only pathway to it. Eloquence lies in thought, and not in language.—Demosthenes was eloquent, yet he was simple. The eloquence of Patrick Henry sought no alliance with literary taste. It was nature in her sublime simplicity. The mind when impelled by overpowering passion, rejects ornament with contempt. If the preacher be eloquent, if the truths of religion burn upon his tongue, if his heart melt to overflowing, he will not encumber heart melt to overflowing, he will not encumber his thoughts with useless phaseology—he will indeed utter himself in tropes and figures, for this is the genuine language of passion—a language too, which has a response in every heart.

Mere literature is then out of place in religion; and more than this, it is attended with serious effects.

evils. Besides pampering pride in the preacher, it buries the truth from polettered minds. The great mass of hearers are uninformed; but if we may judge from the style of many written sermay judge from the style of many written sermons, this great fact of popular ignorance seems to be so little felt, that even in the plainest discources many expressions are unintelligible; while sermons clothed in a literary taste are quite beyond the comprehension. Shall preachers then disregard this multitude of hearers? Shall souls be sacrificed at the alter of literary ambition? be sacrificed at the altar of literary ambition?
"Except ye utter by the tongue, words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken? For ye shall speak into the air." The above considerations are of high moneous and are sufficient to settle forever the question, in regard to preaching what may be called literary sermons. Extemporary preaching then is connected with prominent advantages, may be easily acquired, and is liable to no objections.

# MONTHLY .CONCERT.

(Our plan, of furnishing an article in the last paper preeeding the Monthly Concert, suitable to be read at that mportant meeting, or to suggest topics and hints to those who may conduct the exercises, has been very warmly received. We have had urgent requests that that paper might be forwarded in season; and some subscribers at a distance have proposed that the article should be published week sooner. We think that course would not be expedient; because the article would not be new to a very large number who would hear it read. For subscribers on the direct routes, throughout the northern and middle states, the Friday preceding the Concert will be in season. For others more remote, and those on cross routes, we propose another plan. We will put the article on the first page, and send them the sheet printed on the outside. This extra sheet can be mailed here three days earlier than the regular paper. This sheet will be sent of course once a month, and will be in addition to the usual paper. It will add to our expenses, and particularly to our cares. But for the sake of promoting the cause of missions we will send it gratuitously to those subscribers, whether ministers or not, who want it to be used at the Concert, and will apply for it free of expense to us This offer is limited to one year, and to those places where the mail does not ordinarily carry the Recorder before Monday evening.— We cannot better fill this department for the present m than by giving an example of what one individual may do

EXERTIONS TO CIRCULATE THE BIBLE.

It is probably known to most of our readers, that extraordinary exertions are making, in eight or nine states of the union, to place the Bible in every family which is now destitute, within a prescribed time. This is an event of vast importance in reference to the promotion of religion in the world. If Christians will resolve to perform certain charitable labors, relying on God for strength, and finish them thoroughly within a limited period; and if they will then undertake other labors in the same spirit, and execute them in the same manner, it is manifest that the great work of moral renovation will go on rapidly.

The first instance of this plan of systematic, thorough, and prompt action occurred in Monroe county, N. Y. at the suggestion, and under the auspices of a public spirited inhabitant of that county. The example there set has been copied, in its essential traits, by all who have engaged in the late movements for the supply of Bibles to the destitute. A friend of ours, deeply impressed with the importance of this example, wrote for authentic information, as to the proceedings in Monroe county. The following is the substance of the information obtained, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

In 1824, a recommendation came out from the American Bible Society, that the number of Bibles, readers, &c. in each county, should be ascertained. In two school districts of Chili, a town in Monroe county, the inquiry was made; and the report stated, that one third of the families were without the Bible. This was in May

The fact alarmed the individual, who has been alluded to; and he urged upon the county society that something must be done. He could not

attend to the matter then, but accepted the agency of the county, contemplating thorough work, as soon as he could find time for it.

On the 20th of January, 1826, he set out to visit each town in the county, in the execution of the agency he had assumed. The plan, which he pursued, was, to appoint, in each town, on his own responsibility, a town agent. To this agent he delivered as many ruled sheets of paper, as there were school districts, prepared for noting down the wants of each family in the district, and instructed him to appoint a man in each district, either that day or the next, and to deliver him one of the ruled sheets, with a verbal commission, and an urgent request that he would be ready to report in ten days, at a meeting to be called.

This set sixteen men, in the sixteen towns of the county, with all the district agents, into immediate movement. The tour was accomplished by the county agent in five days.

Feb. S. Circulars were issued, inviting delegates from the 16 towns to meet on the 10th.

On that day a very unusual delegation appeared-men of business, with their reports in hand, showing about 1,200 families destitute of the word of God. These men were ready to say, What shall we do? and to perform whatever duty should be assigned them. One bucket of cold water was thrown that day; but it did not quench the fire of benevolence which was burning.

At that meeting, the individual who had accepted, and so far executed, the agency of the county, offered the resolution for a full supply, and urged that this example would influence not merely the county, the state, or the nation, but the world. Subscriptions were opened to raise the money; but there was no waiting to see it actually raised. The individual took the responsibility of ordering Bibles and Testaments enough, and directed them to be sent on by land. The order was so unusual, that the Bible Society hesitated. Soon, however, a check on a bank for five hundred dollars, showed that the application was in earnest. The Bibles were not received, till the canal was open in the spring. Each town agent then had his full supply. He summoned the district agents, and the whole was done

The Bible was well received. Those who were able to pay for it were urged to do so. In the whole,2700 copies of the Bible and Testament

were distributed.

As to the effects of this movement :--- It has reoiced the hearts of many poor and needy :--- It has prompted many counties & states to go and do likevise: It has made Monroe co., feel as though she could do something for God's cause on a broad scale: It gave one of her citizens courage to say,

ated the plan of raising \$100,000 towards furnishing South America with Bibles; in the execution of which plan five individuals of that county subscribed \$1000 each, & the authors of the plan are sanguine that it will be carried through .-Here also originated the plan of an extraordinary effort, by which \$100,000 a year for five years should be pledged to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions by a comparatively small number of individuals, so as to enable that Board to double its exertions; and, in the execution of this plan also, four or five citi-

uals in Philadelphia towards supplying the in- may be sent forth into the harvest, and not use made and supported, on the 10th day of February 1826, has produced astonishing effects already, and will, beyond a doubt, continue to produce great, glorious and endless consequences in the universe of God.

It should be added, that every thing was done gratuitiously, by men of business, at a sacrifice of their time, when such a sacrifice was extremely inconvenient to some of them, perhaps to all. While the agent went, or worked, he asked the prayers of the sisters and mothers in the church, that God would accompany his Word by his Spirit; and since the distribution, (within less than two years,) nine towns of the sixteen have been blessed with special revivals of religion. To God and his Word be all the glory, Amen.

# HOME MISSIONS

For the Boston Recorder. A FEEBLE PARISH IN MASSACHUSETTS. Extract of a letter from a located Missionary, to

the Secretary of the Mass. Missionary Society. DEAR SIR,-" When I settled here five years since, the church was very small and at the utmost point of depression. Intemperance, pro-faneness and sabbath-breaking were common. The Devil had long held dominion here, as the people had long been without the regular preaching of the gospel, and the administration of the ordinances, except occasionally. The few godly ones mourned over the moral desolation fasted and prayed; and at length the Lord appeared for them; a reformation commenced, and by the assistance of the Domestic Missionary Society, they have for a few years enjoyed the preaching of the gospel.

Our Sabbath School the last season consisted

of about 70 scholars. We had also a Bible Class, in which the people appeared to take a deep in-

The population of the fown is about 110; and between 800 and 400 compose the regular congregation. But most of the people have little property; and as to the future prospects of the Society, my dependance is chiefly on the rising generation. As to the present state of things, compared with what it was at the time of my settlement, I wish to state with all humility—for tlement, I wish to state with all humility—for the Lord has done it—that there has been in my apprehension, as well as in the opinion of others, a great reformation. The church, when I settled here consisted of 21 members, five of whom have since died. Now, it consists of between 90 and 100, most of whom give increasing evidence of their love to Christ. The church and society are very united, and they exert themselves to the utmost of their ability, to support gospel privileges, and withstand the enemy; and if they could have the assistance now requested, it would animate them much."

The churches of Massachusetts will not, they cannot—suffer this vine which, if they have not planted, they have watered these five years, till it has brought forth precious fruit—to languish and die; they will surely say, "murture it still—keep it night and day, lest the boar out of the wood waste it, and the fire devour it." It shall be nourished—and it will bring forth more fruit—its branches will run over the wall, and convey blessings far beyond the little spot, where it

The destitute .- " In the town of R." says a a missionary, "among a population of 600 or 700, there is a small congregational church, consisting of about 20 members. They have long been destitute of the stated means of grace, and their present prospect is gloomy, But,

"The Lord can clear the darkest skies

And give them day for night."

Sectarianism in almost every shape, abounds—and the region around is a dark one; yet perhaps with some assistance from abroad, this church neight be built up, and souls gathered into the fold of Christ."

Another waste place.—"There is a settlement in this vicinity," says a judicious man, "called \_\_\_\_\_, a place surrounded by mountains—having a population, not far from 700, where there are some good people, badly situated for getting to public worship any where—but having occa-sional preaching, with which they appear not contented. There is no organized church of any

description in the place."
It is a common apprehension, that Massachusetts is well supplied with ministers: and if the opinion be grounded on a comparison with other portions of the country, especially with the south and west, it is true. But if all the wastes in this Commonwealth, were brought before the churches at one view in connexion with those circumstances that conspire to perpetuate and extend the gloom of their situation, it would create astonishment. Very few are at all aware of the extent of our own desolations;—not that any are to be blamed for their ignorance, which in most cases is involuntary—but that nothing except an actual survey of them can give any just impression of the moral darkness that hangs over them, and the vice that prevails in them. "We are that Monroe county would pay more into the Lord's treasury, in five years from the first of January, 1826, than any other people of her wealth and population on the globe,—and to set about the means of proving it.

Again, as to the effects, in the summer of 1827, Monroe county made a new donation of \$1,500 to the American Bible Society; and here originated the plan of raising \$100,000 towards furnated the plan of raising \$100,000 to dying. The wicked are hardening in iniquity. The godly are pining away in sorrow—"hope deferred maketh their heart sick." One church after another dwindles to nothing. Every pas-sing year increases the difficulties of raising them

# For the Boston Recorder.

CITY MISSIONS.

"To the poor the gospel is preached."
We fear this description of the gospel would not be applicable at the present day, and we apprehend there are many in most of our towns, who have never yet heard its glad tidings; and how shall they hear without a preacher, and how zens of the same county subscribed \$1,000 a year for five years.

One effect of these examples was, to call forth subscriptions of \$1,000 each from several individuals. And coes not this great responsibility rest on Christians? Can we really pray that laborers

habitants of Pennsylvania with Bibles; and, in fine, it may be said, without the least danger of extravagance or exaggeration, that the motion for a full symply of Bibles for Monroe county as for a full supply of Bibles for Monroe county, as | can all do something, probably much more than we ever yet have done in obedience to this com-mand of our Lord. When it is true of every Christian, "they have done what they could," the gospel will at least be preached to every creature, within the sphere of our influence.

Even in this favored city, are there not many who have seldom if ever heard of a Saviour. But

it is replied, "they will not attend meeting." And this very circumstance only increases their guilt and their danger. "Go ye out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." If all the disciples of Christ here would only awake to this subject, and cry, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" the work would speedily be ac-complished. Then would the time, the set time to favor Zion be come; for the servants of God would take pleasure in her stones and favor the dust thereof. One fact speaks volumes on this subject. In a neighboring town, near five years since, a few Christians met to ask the Lord what He would have them to do for a revival of religion there. At the expiration of a fortnight they again met & resolved that they must do more for their poor. Accordingly a missionary was procured to labor among them, & be was the instrument of a most glorious revival, such as never had been known in that place. Shall we not go and do

And will not Christians now cry mightily to he Lord, to send forth laborers into this part of his harvest, and to deliver us from blood guilti-ness, even the blood of souls? And to prayer let us add effort, and the Lord wil! hear, and bless, and the moral renovation of this city be expected. For Zion's sake may we not hold our peace, and for Jerusalem's sake may we not rest, until the righteousness of this place go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth Then shall our walls be Salvation, and our gates Praise, and we be called, sought out, a city not

As near as can well be ascertained, there are as many as twenty thousand adults in this city who do not attend meeting on the Sabbath, & multitudes

of children who attend neither school nor meeting, and we know not how many abodes of sin and pollution. And does no responsibility rest on Christians here? Will not these high places rise up against us in the day of judgment? and are we not partakers of other men's sins, while we make no efforts, or very inadequate ones, for their reformation? Surely we have little reason to think we possess the spirit of Him, who left the glories of Heaven to bleed and die for us, if we can be at ease while souls are perishing a-round us. Well may we tremble, lest our faith

be vain, and we are yet in our sins.

Do we not feel that with this new year new efforts must be made for this city; that the dark places which are full of vice and cruelty must be searched out, and missionaries in every abode of poverty, of ignorance and sin, cease not daily to teach and preach Jesus Christ? are not at least two evangelical missionaries, in addition to those already employed, now needed, who shall be located in particular parts of this city, and dispense the gospel, the only effectual remedy for moral disease and death?

We appeal to the Society for the Religious and Moral and Instruction of the Poor, and call and Moral and Instruction of the Poor, and can upon them to send forth laborers into this harvest, who shall be full of faith and of power to to wonders among all the people. And we appeal to Christians to bring of the silver and the gold the Lord has given them, and rejoice thus to consecrate it to Him who hung upon the cross, at the street of the three power subsects from the confor them and for these poor outcasts from the or linary privileges of the gospel. Is it said, "We already give what we can afford!" O when shall we feel like David, who would not offer a sacri-fice to the Lord of that which cost him nothing When shall we love our Saviour so much that w shall delight to make sacrifices for His cause? If a near relative were suffering in poverty, we should relieve him, even though it involved great should relieve him, even though it involved great inconveniences & personal privations. And have never dying souls in the midst of us, our brethren perishing in the second privations. perishing in sin, no claim upon our compassion can we regard ourselves as stewards of our Saviour's bounty, and refuse to impart of it for the salvation of our neighbors, when he has commanded us, to do to others as we would they should do unto us? Shall not our hearts be as large as our fortunes? Shall we not prove our faith by our works? Shall we not let our prayers and our alms come up as a memorfal before God?
Shall we not combine efforts with our prayers?
And then we shall be what the famed Spartan

#### EDUCATION.

phalanx was styled, Invincible.

INTERESTING FACTS. Former Beneficiaries of the American Education Society refunding.

Eight hundred and Sixteen dollars have been refunded within three months by beneficiaries of the Am. Ed. Soc. who have completed their studies, as the Treasurer's account for the present number of the Journal will show. One hundred and forty dollars have in the same time been received into the Treasury of the Maine Branch, from a former beneficiary of that Society. ONE HUNDRED more is known to have been ordered to be paid into the Treasury of the Parent Socie-ty, by a young minister who is laboriously enga-ged in promoting the interests of one of the largst benevolent societies of our country. Total TEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX DOLEARS.

[ Quarterly Journal. Fruits of the labours of six Beneficiaries of the

Am. Education Society settled in the ministry. In the course of a correspondence which the Secretary of the American Education Society, the Society, six have, incidentally, mentioned the number of souls who have been added to their respective churches, or who have become hopefully pious, during their ministry, which, of course, has been but short. The whole number thus mentioned, is, 598. Of these, \$58 have become subjects of divine grace, it is hoped, during the last year. One mentions 200 such instances as having occurred under his ministry within a year; -a minister too whose flock is scattered over S or 9 miles square—whose salary is nominally, though not really 350 dollars; and who has taken his station among a people "in a broken, scattered situation, having been destitute of the settled ministry twenty five or thirty years." Friends of the Education Society! Can you hear such facts and not thank God, and take courage? Be tween 70 and 80 former beneficiaries are settled as Pastors. What a report would you have of the fruits of your benevolence, if they could all rehearse the successes which God has already given to their labours. Be not then weary in well-doing, but double your efforts, and the results will be increasingly glorious.

Important question answered by Facts. How shall the number of faithful ministers and missionaries be increased, so as to meet the

This is a question in which every friend of re-Domestic Missions cannot but feel a lively inter-Domestic Missions cannot but feel a lively interest. For what are Societies, or funds, if there e not a sufficient number of labourers to be sent forth by means of them? As facts are the most powerful reasoning in the world, we shall answer the question by appealing to these. The statement which follows is derived from the highest authority, and is the result of careful inquiry.
Of those who have belonged to the Theological
Seminaries of Andover, Princeton, and Auburn, and who have become ministers and missionaries it will be seen that the largest proportion have belonged to the class of indigent, or charity stu-

ANDOVER. Whole number on the General Catalogue Whole number who have become For. Miss. Charity students PRINCETON. Whole number who have left the Seminary Whole number of Foreign Missionaries Charity students Whole number of Domestic Missionaries Charity students AUBURN. Whole number who have left Known to have been charity students

Several others it is supposed have been assisted

Thus it appears that more than three fourths of those who have gone on a Foreign Mission and whose labors are changing the moral charand whose labors nations, and bringing joy to mil-acter of pagan nations, and bringing joy to mil-tions of pions hearts, have been assisted to gain ous hearts, have been assi their high posts of usefulness by the hand of christian benevolence. More than half who have become Domestic Missionaries, or settled as Pastors of churches from the above Institutions, have been aided in a similar way. Of those now in the Seminaries referred to, more than hall are known to be dependent on the aid of the Church, in a greater or less degree. We for-bear to add a single reflection on such facts as these. The observing christian will see where God is finding a large part of the men, whom he designs to employ in the glorious work of reaping the harvest of the world; and he will find an argument for the support of Education Societies which no sophistry can possible shake, or even

From the Quarterly Journal. PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

To all the Friends of Zion throughout the Land. DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,-Permit us in a few DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,—Permit us in a few words, to "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance." The last Thursday of February is at hand. Biessed day! How many warm and gushing emotions is the hare mention of it calculated to excite in a thousand pious hearts. What though no worldling's pulse will be quickened by its approach; no jubilant peals will usher it in; no far-sighted politician will mark it in his calendar; and it will come and go unheeded by the busy and the pleasure-loving throng; surely the American Church will noticipate its return with a deep and thrilling interest. Faith, and hope, and charity will kindle in her eye at its early dawn, and impart a holy importunity to her supplications. An mpart a holy importunity to her supplications. Anpels, we doubt not, will rejoice in their celestiat spires and God himself will light up the day with his smiles when he looks down and beholds his children wrestling to

gets, we doute not, will rejoice in their celestial spheres, and God himself will light up the day with his smiles, when he looks down and beholds his children wrestling together with the "Angel of the covenant."

Shall we stop to prove that prayer is a duty, and that God is moved by it to bestow blessings upon the world which he would otherwise withhold? This might have been needful in a darker age, but "the darkness is past and the true light now shineth." We will not therefore keep you a moment longer, beloved brethren, from the main design of this address. It is to engage, if possible, every Christian in the land, to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our Colleges; and especially to secure for them the united interessions of the church on the day already specified, which we hope will be devoted to fasting and prayer by all who love the Saviour.

However we may sometimes find ourseless straitened for want of arguments and motives in discussing subjects of ordinary interest, we feel no such embarrassment on the the prosent occasion. The great difficulty is to select, condense, and arrange our topics, so as within narrow limits, to lay the case fairly before your consciences. God blesses and curses the world by human agency; and it is needless to say, that under this economy, the destines of the church and the state will soon be in the hands of those who are now receiving their education. In our Academic halls are the future lawyivers and religious teachers of this great republic: and O, what unknown interests of time and eternity are suspended upon the few months, or years, which remain of their pupilage. Their piety, if sy the great of God to the yare pions, is public property, and there is none so valuable in all the investments and securities of the government. So on the other hand, the lax principles and kindred habits of liberally educated men, are more onerous to the public, than all the burdens of taxation.—Every student in college, of respectable talents and acquirements, may be regarded

der whose banner shall it be marshalled? Will it declare for Christ and the church, or against both? These, dear brethren, are momentous questions, and will lead you, we deubt not, auxiously to inquire, what is the religious character of the students now in our public seminaries?

It was stated, as many of you will remember, in the last number of this Journal, that about one third of the young men in the New England colleges are professors of religion. Our information from the middle, southern and western colleges, in much less particular, but we fear, that not

dleges, is much less particular; but we fear, that not ore than six or seven hundred, of the whole three thous more than six or seven numered, of the whole three thous-sand, included in our present estimate, are now on the Lord's side. More than three to one, probably, are still his enemies; and will in one way or other act in hostility to his kingdom, unless their hearts should be changed by his grace. And must the great body of these precious youth lose their souls? Must the churches be without pas-formed the land without power subgress and the beather. fors, and the land without prous rulers, and the heathen without missionaries, when there is so much talent and knowledge and influence to be canctified in our higher estimations? And what hinders its being sanctified? Who will be answerable for consequences, should two thousand, or even one thousand of these gifted and privileged young men remain unconverted when they leave college? Will not the American church, will not you who profess to love Zi-Le answerable

Why should the majority of educated men, nay, why should even a minority any longer throw the weight of their talents into the wrong scale! What withholds the Spirit from descending upon all our literary fustitutions and subduing every stout-hearted sinner! Ah, brethren, is it not our nubelief? Our faith wavers. Our heart is not enlarged. Our mouth is not filled because it is not opened. In reference to the conversion of students during their acadenic course, we have expected but little, we have prayed for but little, we have expected but little, we have prayed for but little, we have strength but little, we have prayed for the time to have so on of every scholar in our forty colleges, or why the prayer may not this very year be answered! The time usilf come, and who can teil how near it may be, when all the talents and science and literature in our great public schools will be sanctified by the Divine Spirit, and when "holmess to the Lord" will be written in all their halls but have a prayer cause of study. Why should the majority of educated men, nay, why schools will be sanctified by the Divine Spirit, and when "holiness to the Lord" will be written in all their halls and upon every course of study. Hut prayer and faith only can bring that day; and whenever the efficacy of holy importunity and confidence in the promises shall be fully tested, "it will come and will not tarry." Why then should we put it far from us, by supinely waiting for it, when our souls ought to be going forth to meet it! Why are not the fountains already purified! Why are not the fountains already purified! Why are not all the youth in our public institutions converted!

The truth is, dear brethren, and it must be told, that the church at large is not awake to the duty and importance of

The truth is, dear brethren, and it must be told, that the chorch at large is not awake to the duty and importance of praying for revivals in colleges. But few Christians, we believe, have yet contemplated the subject in half its important bearings; while the great majority of professors in this country, have not hitherto taken any part in the annual concert. It is extremely encouraging to know, however, that since God first put it into the hearts of a few to propose and to unite in such a concert, the holy flame has been spreading from church to church; and from that blessed era. (for we must call it an era.) revivals have become era, (for we must call it an era,) revivals have become much more frequent and powerful in our clasical seminaries, than they ever were before. Indeed when we look at facts and coincidences, we find it impossible to doubt, that God has affixed to this concert the broad scal of his approbation. Again and again has that promise been verified, "Before they call I will answer; and while they are yet speaking I will hear." In some instances has the Spirit been poured out on the very day of fasting and prayer, and numbers of students have been "pricked in the heart." In many other cases a deep solemnity has fallen upon colleges, while the children of God were yet upon their knees, and has been manifestly connected with subsequent revivals. One such case, at least, occurred last February. We saw it. If our hearts deceive us not, we felt it; and after a few weeks of gradually increasing interest, the Holy Ghost came down upon the seminary "like a mighty rushing wind." Reviewing the recent history of college revivals, we can no more question that God has heard and

rushing wind." Reviewing the recent history of college revivals, we can no more question that God has heard and answered prayer, than if we were assured of it by an audible voice from heaven. But how much greater things than these might have been done, had there been more prayer, and more faith, and more fasting; had fice or seven hundred thousand Christians united in the annual concert, often renewed their suppligations in behalf of our colleges. Permit us then, dear brethren, of every denomination, and in every section of the American church, to be importunate with you in this regard: and we solemnly put it to your consciences, whether we ought, in any case, to take a denial? In asking you to unite with us in fasting and supplication, on the last Thursday of February, we plead for your sons and brothers in our public seminaries, and for our own children also, who are yet enemies to God. We plead for the destitute churches in the older states, and for the scattered population of the west and the south. We plead for all the invaluable institutions of our common country; for the sabbath, for the laws, for public morality and safety, for all our republican constitutions of government. We plead for the red man within our borders and without—for Africa, and Asia, and the isles of the sea.

Do you then care for your own flesh and blood! Do you ithout-for Africa, and Asia, and the isles of the sea

ment. It e plead for the red shan within our borders and without—for Africa, and Asia, and the isles of the sea.

Do you then care for your own flesh and blood? Do you love the church, or your country, or the souls of the pour heather? Do you wish to see a new & holier impulse given to all the machinery of Christian benevolence; and that every part of it may move onward with increasing majesty and power after you are dead? Do your hearts, "full of faith and of the Holy Ghost," ever go forth to meet the prophetic glories of the latter day! If so you will pray, you cannot help praying for the effusions of the Spirit upon all our colleges; for the early sanctification of all their youthful and belowed inmates; and you will look forward with no ordinary degree of interest to that day, which has been designated for united fasting and prayer in their hehalf.

God is not slack concerning his promises; the Saviour has lost none of his interest in the welfare of Zion; no encouragement to faith and prayer has been withdrawn. Let the church then "come boldly to the throne of grace;" let her resolve, "I will not list thee go except thou bless

me," and how soon will the heavens open over her head! How copiously will they "pour down righteousness" upon the seats of learning, and in receiving pastors and missionaries from them, how will those mourning disciples who have long sat in "desolate places" sing, "Lo this is our God; we have waited for him and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

Here we might close; but it occurs to us with great force, that by striving to fix your thoughts exclusively upon colleges at the approaching concert, we should too much narrow the ground of holy wrestling. Probably more than a thousand young hen, who will soon enter the higher seminaries, are now pursuing their studies in academies and other preparatory schools. Supposing one fourth of this number to be now pious, which is a large estimate, between seven and eight hundred are "aliens from the commonwealth of israel"—" without hope and without God in the world."

he world."

Now all the arguments and motives which should influthe world."

Now all the arguments and motives which should influence the church to pray for them in a more advanced stage of their education, apply here, even with greater force. For if it is of such amazing importance, as has been represented, that the best taients and learning should be dedicated to the service of God, then this dedication cannot take place too early in life. There is manifestly great advantage in giving the heart to God, before any of those evil propensities ripes into habits, which it often costs the converted student incollege, long and painful efforts to subdue. Five hundred, or more, who are now unreconciled to God, will become members of our public seminaries within the present year; and how great is the hostile influence which they will carry along with them, if their hearts are not changed—an influence by which some of your own sons may be led away from the paths of virtue and destroyed.

Pray then, Christian brethren, for all the preparatory seminaries as will as for the colleges; that God will review his work in hem; that he will purify the smaller founding and thus make all the streams which flow into the larger once salutary; that "our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth?" that they may be "all rightnus," and all he meade, happily instrumental in promoting the glery of God and the salvation of the world.

#### TRACTS.

#### APPLICATION FOR TRACTS. BRAINTREE, JAN. 14, 1828

Rev. O. Eastman, Secretary of Am. Trat So. at Boston My DEAR SIR,-I beg leave through you to equest of the Executive Committee of the Am. Tract Society at Boston, that a supply of Tracts may be furnished from your Depository to the Missionaries employed in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, by the "Massachusetts Missionary Society." If I am not deceived, the obects of the Tract Society will be greatly promoted, and the benefits proposed to our country, very effectually secured to no small extent, by committing a considerable quantity and variety of your Tracts, into the hands of men, who are laboring with no small self-denial and zeal, in those waste places where the living voice of a preacher and the noiseless movement of the Tract, are equally novelties. If you would reach the dark corners—if you would make your labors tell on the most destitute part of our population—if you would assail ignorance in its most na-ked forms, and attack vice in its strongest holds -then you have the best instruments made ready to your hands, in those men of God who have gone forth into the midst of Zion's desolutions, where they struggle with error in every shape, and submit to poverty and contempt for no other reward than that of doing good. These men will be your faithful and efficient coadjutors, if you shall be pleased to employ them.

A short extract from a single communication just received from a missionary will suffice to illustrate the condition and wants of many places in Massachusetts itself. "This people have little taste for reading, and their religious state is in some respects deplorable. There is a great in some respects deplorable. There is a great want of knowledge in regard to the nature and fruits of true religion. Here are found the fierce extremes of Free will, and Fatalism-infidelity and fanaticism. My prospects however are en-couraging. I am met by full and solemn assemblies. Do use your influence to procure me a good supply of Tracts. They are greatly need-ed here. The people have known nothing, and done nothing hitherto in any branch of mission-ary enterprize. But I trust they will soon see better days.'

In regard to the manner of distributing Tracts in these places, the following extract from the letter of another missionary speaks not only for itself, but for others; "We have no Tract Society among us, and my people, (that is, the divi-ded multitude) enter with reluctance into things of this kind; but this deficiency I have endeav ored to supply in another way. At my Sabbath evening lectures, I have set forth the utility of and at the same time have distributed among the audience a parcel for their examining and purchasing. I have made four experiments of this kind, and they have succeeded beyond my expectation. About three thousand pages have in this way been disposed of, though I have not got through with the distribution."

I know very well that no argument is wanting, my dear Sir, to induce your Committee to make such an appropriation as that now request-ed, beyond what is derived from the sure prospect of usefulness—and in regard to the certainty of such a prospect, the facts already stated will furnish good evidence, especially when you are assured that these are not solitary facts.

I might add, that the donation of 90 0 from the Boston Tract Society to the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society two years ago led to the formation of several Auxiliary Tract Societies among our waste places-and had similar donations followed in the two intervening years, others would doubtless have been formed

If an appropriation shall be made, information will be immediately communicated to our missionaries, and they will draw for themselves, I presume on the Depository, according to their ants, and the amount of the appropriation

With much respect and affection, Your brother in the Lord R. S. STORRS, Sec. M. M. Soc.

MORAL WANTS OF OUR COUNTRY. Georgia.—In the upper part of Georgia, writes a highly respected Missionary, considerable has been done by the Auxiliary Tract Society of Augusta, to prepare the way for the introduction of Tracts; but there are still very many parts of the state, and probably of almost every country, where Tracts have never been seen, and where the name is utterly unknown. Not a few have seemed much surprised, when I have mentioned or exhibited Tracts to them: but they have always been thankfully received. In the formation of Societies, we are often called to encounter much ignorance and prejudice; yet several small Auxiliaries have recently been formed. One, in the western part of M- county, consists of about western part of M—— county, consists of about 70 members, many of whom are children; and several, we have ascertained, have cheerful nied themselves the use of sugar in their coffee. on condition of being constituted members by their parents; and the avidity with which they receive and read the Tracts is most gratifying.

Am. Tract Mag.

Connecticut Reserve. - Through the circulation of the Annual Reports of the American Tract So ciety, the American Tract Magazine, and some Tracts among us, writes a Gentleman in Portage county, there is beginning to be felt, in this part of the country, a great interest for the reading and distribution of the society's publications. One individual in this neighbourhood purchased, a few days since, five dollars' worth for gratuitious distribution, or to sell again at cost, intending to appropriate the proceeds for the purchase of more Tracts. His pecuniary means are very small, but he hopes in this way to do some

good. Through his instrumentality also, a man more than 70 years of age, who perhaps never gave away a Tract in his life, has agreed to purchase and distribute 1000 pages. Those who have the means can do much for this cause, by furnishing funds for the purchase of Tracts; and even those who can contribute nothing, may do much, by engaging in the work of distribution.

I cannot but feel that there should now be a

large Auxiliary and Depository of Tracts in every considerable town in the United States; and such, I believe, there will be, in less than two years, if every professed Christian performs his duty. Could the friends of Christ in the older states,

behold the moral wastes in almost all the New Settlements throughout our widely extended country; and could they 'mow how many lonely Chris ians, who seldom enjoy the means of nigh be comforted, warmed, and excited to ac ion in the cause of Christ; and could they know how many impenitent sinners might be saved from eternal death, by the distribution of Tracts it would seem to be impossible for them to refrain from casting liberally into the treasury the Lord.

Am. T. Mag.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1828.

RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE.

The Editor of the Columbian Star, Rev. Mr. Brantley of Philadelphia, publishes the inquiries of a correspondent respecting the editorial responsibility of Mr. Littell's Religious Magazine published in that city. It professes that every article receives the approbation of Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian Ministers .-Mr. B. replies, that he has never heard the name of the real Editor named; that he is personally acquainted with all the Baptist preachers in that city, most of the Presbyterian, and several of the evangelical Episcopalians, not one of whom, so far as he is informed, asserts the claims of the work. The first number appears to him to contain almost every thing, with the exception of what it professes to contain, and that is the spirit of the foreign Journals.

In the next number of the Star, however, apnears a statement of Mr. Littell, naming Rev. W. M. Engles, Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Sargeant, Methodist, Rev. W.W. Delancey, Episcopalian, and Rev. H. Malcom, Baptist, as the gentlemen who examined the articles for the first number. The same gentlemen are employed about the second number, except Mr. Malcom who has gone to Boston, and is succeeded by Rev. Noah Davis. The name of the Editor is not known to the public. The Editor makes the selections ; the above named gentleman form a committee of revision, who have a right of putting a veto on any piece selected by him.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The duty of Christians to pray for the Missionrry Cause .- A Sermon preached in Boston, Nov. 1, 1827, before the Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in N. America. By Ebenezer Porter, D. D. Accompanied by the annual Report of the Society; Select Committee. Andover, Flagg & Gould, 1827. Text, Col. iv. 3, Withal, praying also for us, that God would open to us a door of utterance, to speak the mystery of Christ, for which I also am in bonds .- The duty of praying for missionaries, results from the magnitude of the object which their work aims to achieve, the obstacles it has to encounter, the consequences it involves, and the labors and sacrifices it requires. An Address, delivered before the Massachu-

setts Charitable Mechanic Association, Oct. 4, 1827, being their anniversary, and the 7th triennial celebration of their public festival. By William Hilliard, a Member of the Association. Cambridge: Hilliard, Metcalf and Co. 1827.

A Sermon, preached Oct. 2, 1827, before the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Brookfield Association, at their 4th annual meeting. By Alvan Bond, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Sturbridge. Brookfield, E. and G. Merriam. 1827 .- Text, Luke xiv, 31. What king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth, whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand?-The preacher examines the extent and difficulties of the work which aims at the conversion of the world; and then inquires respecting the means which are at hand for accomplishing it.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Twice very lately we have noticed this valuable Journal at on the reception of the first number of a new volume, we seize the opportunity to invite special attention to it rom all who are interested, (and who is not interested?) the education of youth. Our readers know that it has new and enterprizing publisher, who will procure every facility for its improvement. It remains under the editorial care of Mr. Russel, who has also increased advantages for conducting that department. This was the first and is still the only journal in the country solely devoted to this object. It has received we believe the uniform approbation of various periodical publications at home, and has been noticed favorably by others in England and France. It would be derogatory to our country, if it should now fail to receive a liberal patronage. The following are the Contents of the January number.

Miscellaneous Articles.—Introduction. French society for Elementary instruction. Parish Schools of Scotland. Primary Education. Self Improvement for Adults. Inquiries on Education. Suggestions to Parents.

Reviews.—Burroughs' Address on Female Education.

Roy's Narrateur Francais.
Intelligence.—Education in Switzerland. Colleges i Intelligence.—Education in Switzerland. Colleges in the United States. High Schools of New York. Notices.—Works in the Department of Education. Dr. Adrain's Keith on the Globes. Hausler's Elements of Arithmetic. Lee's Primary Class Book. Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic. Snow's Spelling Book for the New Testamont.

Books for Children.—Idle Hours Employed. Aiways Happy. The Young Naturalist. The Juvenile Plutarch. Fruit and Flowers. Evenings in Boston. Postscript.

EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND

From an estimate of the number of Schools in this State published in the R. I. American, it appears that the subject of educating the youth exciting a very lively interest. Exclusive of the Schools of different grades in the town of Providence, which are probably about 100, there are in the other towns in Rhode Island over 800. some of them, however, are not regularly kept all the year. The Legislature has just passed law for the encouragement and support of Free Schools, that the children of the poor may not rise into life wholly uneducated. The annual rise into life wholly uneducated. The annual sum of \$10,000 is to be apportioned among the towns, according to the number of population under 16 years. There are 31 towns in the state; under 16 years. There are 31 towns in the state; and the supposed number of children necessary to be educated is 35,843. The whole population

in 1820 amounted to \$3,059. Present nun probably over 90,000.

In Providence there are eight public set which about 200 children are taught seven academies, where the higher brane taught, including the Friends' Seminary probably eighty or ninety private school 1821 a regular return was made of all the scl in town. Exclusive of the public schools, were then ten men's schools, forty-four key females. Since then this number has green creased. The expense of the public school by tax on the inhabitants, is not much she \$5000. The amount paid by parents for vate tuition is doubtless more than doubte sum, making at the lowest estimate \$15,000 nually paid for the tuition of the childs. Providence. Inhabitants in 1820, 11.767. increased to upwards of 17000 .- Chr. Wall

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WINDSOR CO. BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was h at Woodstock, Vt. on the 9th inst. The rep of the Agent for exploring the county was reco ed; and leaves no doubt that the begun work supplying every destitute family in the coun with the Bible, will soon be accomplished. weeks, he has visited 15 out of 23 towns; with assistance in a few towns, has visited or family. In one town, Royalton, the ladies had n cently anticipated the work. He has procured so scriptions to the amount of \$653,09; and suppli ed the 415 familes which he found destitute The contributors are 1290 in number, in sum from \$20, down to 10 cents. Of the 415 destitute families, 47 have paid the full value of the bible 137 paid a part; and 231 received it as a gift. The directors commend this plan to other Socie. ties. Their experience shows that, by one Agent, the work is done, and done thoroughly Every family in the town visited is known to be supplied. The work is done with despatch. More is collected, than will pay for the Billes and the agency; it is therefore economical The object in its magnitude and bearings has been brought home to the hearts of all, both riel and poor, and the numerous contributions prove that a general interest is felt.

#### THE THEATRE.

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House Representatives of th', Commonwealth, on the question of incorporating the Proprietors of the Salem Theatre. Pe haps every gentleman among the Yeas is not a decided friend of Theatres, as some probably voted in the athre tive because they would not deny to Salem what had been granted to Boston. Possibly, too, some among the Nam would not object to Theatres if they could be reformed But on the whole, the vote must be considered as a far expression of the sentiments of members on Theatres at they now are. And be it remembered, that more the three fourths of the popular branch of our Legislature have recorded their deliberate opinions against them

YEAS,-Messrs. Jackson, Perkins, Savage, of Suffoli YEAS,—Messrs. Jackson, Perkins, Savage, of Suffal Messrs. Stephens, Jr. Adams, Faris, Crowninshield, Penddy, Phillips, Rogers, Saltonstall, of Essex. Messr. Tuttle, Bascon, Winship, Goodwin, John Harris, Josh Harris, Russell, Whipple, W. B. Adams, Phipps, Hale, Remy, Wade, of Middlesex. Messrs. Ruggles, Billings, Willings, Washburn, Allen, Howe, Corbet, Merrick, of Worcester, Mr. Mack, of Hampshire. Messrs. Bisss. Jr. Doughs, Ives, of Hampden. Messrs. Thompson, Saxton, Giller, Wells, of Franklin. Messrs. Barrett, Sedgwick, of Bershire. Messrs. Whitney, C. Davis, I. Davis, Senthalaws, of Norfolk. Messrs. Bayles, Hathaway, of Entol. Messrs, Hale, Savary, Holmes. Desne. Leonath Howard, of Plymouth. Mr. Pratt, of Barnstable.—56.
NAYS,—Messrs. Appleton, Kendall, of Suffolk. Messrs. Johnson, jr. Thorndike, Stickney, Wingate, Chass. Smith, Hawkes, Knight, D. Adams, Little, Huntington, Palfray, jr. Jackson, Towne, jr. Emery, of Essex. Messr. Webter, Baldwin, Hilliard, Heald, Austin, Brown.

srs. Johnson, jr. Thoradike, Stickney, Wingate, Choate Smith, Hawkes, Knight, D. Adams, Little, Huntington, Palfray, jr. Jackson, Towne, jr. Emery, of Essex. Messr. Webber, Baldwin, Hilliard, Heald, Austin, Brown, pur, Burr, Bodwell, Beiknap, Dana, Cutter, Tarbell, Wale, Stevens, Buttrick, Clark, Townsend, Bright, Minot, Bigelow, jr. of Middlesex. Messra. Chaplin, Holman, Cotton, Milliams, Williams, Hunes, Eddy, Simonds, Glaie, Prentiss, Wilder, Thurber, Pierce, Forbes, Davis, Knoston, Russell, Bullock, Wheeler, Pratt, Rico, Pope, Wilder Sibley, Wood, Gleason, Patrick, Hyde, of Worcester Messrs. C. Dickinson, S. F. Dickinson, Bridgman, Lawence, Cobb, Ludden, Richards, E. Smith, Stone, Kelleg, O. Smith, Glark, Strong, Kirkland, Brown, Warner, Edwards, jr. Gould, Kingsley, jr. Hubbard, jr. of Hampaher Messrs. Boies, jr. Williams, Whipple, Baneroft, E. Fuler, B. Fuller, Gould, Calhoun, Pendleton, Rice, Hower, Street, Bliss, Sibley, of Hampahen. Messrs. Basett, Brooks, Griswold, Judd, Arms, Howland, Tobey, Field, Mowey, Hartwell, Colton, Cobb, Conkey, Taft, Mayo, of Franklin, Messrs, James Mason, Perkins, Joshu Mason, Weston, Vandeusen, Whitney, Shaw, Owen, Worthngton, Bush, Strong, Hall, Smith, Ensign, Shears, Eamstown, Darforth, Hubbell, Hall, of Berkshire. Messrs. Scammel, Thayer, Robinson, Minot, Miller, Mann. Oxofolk, Messrs, Briggs, Richardson, jr., Dillingham Tober, Greene, Parker, Hall, Niehols, Buffington, Godfri Leonard, Lincoln, Presbrey, Almy, Brownell, of Bridensers, Sprague, Thomas, Nelson, Robbins of Plynodensers, Sprague, Thomas, Nelson, Robbins of Plynodensers, Scams ber, Greene, Farker, Hall, Nichols, Buffington, Gods-Leonard, Lincoln, Presbrey, Almy, Brownell, of Buis-Messrs. Sprague, Thomas, Nelson, Robbins of Plymod-Messrs. Howland, Lewis, Berry, Howes, Freeman, Fish. Swuft, Long, Doane, Burgess, Small, Crowdl, Eldridge of Barnstable. Mr. Fellows, jr. of Dukes.—173.

# AN HONEST CONFESSION.

A distinguished member of the Massachusett ture, who advocated the incorporat Salem Theatre last week, made the following candid admission in the course of his remarks.

He thought the evils arising from theatres had been exaggerated. That the public taste had been in some degree vitiated, that the glory of the Drama had in some measure departed; he would not deny. When a troop of horse upon the stage drew crowds night after night, while the finest Tragedians were performing to empty boxes, it was time to acknowledge that the public taste was indeed corrupted.

Colonization Society.—The Eleventh annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, was field on the evening of Jan. 19th, in the Hall of Representatives, city of Washington. This meeting was very numerously attended; and a great number of ladies were present. The Hon. Henry Clay, one of the Vice Presidents presided; and after a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lowrie the names of the Delegates from the different Auxiliary Societies were read over by the pressent Congress. The Secretary, the Rev. R. R. Gurley, says the Intelligencer, then read a highly interesting Report of the Board of Managers, detailing the progress of the Society within the last year, in improving and extending the settlement of Liberia, in the acquisition of new territory by purchase and negociation from the native Chiefs; the rapid advance that had been made in the obliteration of prejudite formerly entertained against the Society by cit izens of various portions of the country, an in portant increase of funds, raised from the muniicent contributions of philanthropic individuals. and the increased and increasing desire among those, for whose benefit the Society was organsed, to embrace an opportunity of joining the colony.

Among the resolutions offered and agreed to

was the following -"That the Board of Mannagers be requested o ascertain, in the course of the present year, possible, the practicability of obtaining territor for colonial establishments at Cape Palmas. and the Island of Dulama, on the south-west

It was stated that an experience of eleven years had confirmed the confidence of the mem059. Present number

are eight public schools at idren are taught. Six or re the higher branches are Friends' Seminary, and ainety private schools. In was made of all the schools of the public schools, there schools, forty-four kept by this number has greatly in-se of the public schools made se of the public schools paid ints, is not much short of t paid by parents for pri-ss more than double that west estimate \$15,000 as-nition of the children of hts in 1820, 11,767. Since of 17000.—Chr. Watchman

BIBLE SOCIETY. of this Society was held he 9th inst. The report ing the county was receivot that the begun work of itute family in the county on be accomplished. In 12 out of 23 towns; and v towns, has visited every valton, the ladies had reork. He has procured sub t of \$653,09; and sappli-hich he found destitute 290 in number, in sum ents. Of the 415 destitute he full value of the bible 81 received it as a gift. this plan to other Socie. ce shows that, by one e, and done thoroughly. visited is known to be is done with despatch. will pay for the Bibles therefore economical itude and bearings has e hearts of all, both rich

felt. EATRE.

and Nays in the House of onwealth, on the question of the Salem Theatre. Pe the Yeas is not a decided probably voted in the affirm y to Salem what had bee o, some among the Nava f they could be reformed. he considered as a fair members on Theatres of mbered, that more then ch of our Legislature have ns against them.

us contributions prove

ins, Savage, of Suffolk. , Faris, Crowninshield, I tonstall, of Essex. Mes odwin, John Harris, Je Adams, Phipps, Hale, Bemir Adams, Phipps, Hale, Bemir Ruggies, Billings, Willard bet, Merrick, of Worcester Jessrs. Bliss, Jr. Dougless Thompson, Saxton, Gilbert Barrett, Sedgwick, of Berk C. Davis, I. Davis, Smit Baytics, Hathaway, of Ri-Holmes, Hathaway, Baylies, Halhaway, of Bris-Holmes, Deane, Leonard, Pratt, of Barastable.—56, Kendall, of Suffolk. Mes-Sickney, Wingale, Choate, dams, Little, Huntington, Pal-Emery, of Essex. Messrs. Heald, Austin, Brown, jr. ua, Cutter, Tarbell, Wade,

Heald, Austin, Brown, jr.
na, Cutter, Tarbell, Wade,
wnsend, Bright, Minot, Bigers. Chaplin, Holman, Cottos,
s, Eddy, Simonds, Glasier,
Pierce, Forbes, Davis, Knowlar, Pratt, Rice, Pope, Wilder,
strick, Hyde, of Worcester.
Dickinson, Bridgman, Lawrds, E. Smith, Stone, Kelleg,
kland, Brown, Warner, EdHubbard, jr. of Hampshire.
Whipple, Baneroft, E. Fulinn, Pendleton, Rice, Hower,
Hampden, Messrs, Bassett,
srms, Howland, Tobey, Field,
Cobb, Conkey, Trift, Mayo, of
Mason, Perkins, Jushua Mason,
ney, Shaw, Owen, Worthing
ey, Shaw, Owen, Worthing Mason, Perkins, Joshua Mason, ney, Shaw, Owen, Worthing-mith, Ensign, Shears, Eames, Hall, of Herkshire, Messr-son, Minot, Miller, Mann, et Richardson, jr. Dillingham, 7a-Nichols, Buffington, Godfer, Almy, Brownell, of Bristolelson, Robbins of Plymouth ry, Howes, Freeman, Fish, Small, Crowell, Eldridge, jr. of Dukes.—173.

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.- The Eleventh annual

an Colonization Society, ing of Jan. 19th, in the es, city of Washington ry numerously attended; of ladies were present. , one of the Vice Presifter a prayer by the Rev. etics were read over by The Secretary, the Rev. Intelligencer, then read Report of the Board of be progress of the Society improving and exteniberia, in the acquisition urchase and negociation, the rapid advance that iteration of prejudices ainst the Society by citof the country, an imnds, raised from the muni-philanthropic individuals; increasing desire among it the Society was orga pportunity of joining the

ns offered and agreed to

Mannagers be requested rse of the present year, bility of obtaining territoments at Cape

an experience of eleven confidence of the men-

hers of the society in the usefulness and practicabers of the society in the usefulness and practicability of its objects. The meeting was addressed by the foliowing gentlemen:—C. C. Harper. Esq. of Maryland: J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. of do; J. B. Harrison, Esq. of Va.; F. S. Key, of the District of Col.; G.W.B. Curtis, of do; —— Fitzhugh, Esq. of Va. The officers of the preceding year were generally re-elected.—Com. Adv.

AWARD OF PREMIUM.

The gentlemen selected by us to award the premium of \$10, which we had offered for the best piece of Poetry in the Recorder of 1827, were Rev. Louis Dwight of Boston, Rev. Aaren Warner of Medford, and Mr. Nathaniel P. Willis, of Boston. Each of them gave an opinion in favor of a different piece. The three pieces thus distinguished were, "Solitude," by "H," in the paper of Aug. 31;-" Recollections," by " Il Penscroso," Dec. 21; and " Hannah, an Indian Woman," by "G. E. A."-The "Oncida Chief," of "T. S." and the productions of "Oscar," were also mentioned with distinction, though they attained not to the first three.

There being no decision by the first judges, it became necessary to select a fourth. The three pieces named above were accordingly submitted to Rev. Rusus Anderson, of Boston, who pronounced in favor of "Solitude" by "H." 'The real name of the writer we do not know, but will pay the premium on application. The prize poem will be republished next week.

The premium for 1828 will be \$20. The award of premium for the best account of a Revival, will probably be announced in the next Recorder.

CUMBERLAND CONFERENCE, ME. Report on the state of the churches, as abridged from the Mirror, concluded.

Harpsveell church has received 10 members,

and lost 2 by death; present number 24. A re-vival commenced a little more than a year ago, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Merrill sent by the Conference, and still continues. There is a strong desire for the stated ministrations of the for which purpose about \$200 have been

The churches in Hebron, Minot, New Glouces-The churches in Hebron, Minot, New Glouces-ter, North Yarmouth, (1st, 2d, and Chapel,) Po-land, Chapel in Portland, Pownal, Raymond, First in Scarborough, Standish, Windham and Lewiston, report no revivals, and but few additions. The churches in Hebron, New Glouces-ter, Chapel in Portland, Raymond, Windham, Lewiston, and 1st in N. Yarmouth are destitute. Lewiston, and list in N. Yarmouth are destitute. The last has presented a call to Rev. W. Gale. In Hebron, a Bible Association was formed July 4th, which has recently taken an accurate survey of the whole town, and resolved to supply the destitute within six months. In Otisfield, special divine influences were witnessed in May, and 12 or 14 persons were thought to have passed from death to life in August, when the Spirit was grieved away. Within a few weeks past the prospects are again more promising. In Po-land, within little more than 18 months, a church has been formed, and increased to more than four times its original numbers; a society has been collected, a minister settled, a meeting-house built and dedicated to God. The church express much gratitude to God, and also to the Conference. Windham church consists of 11 members, 10 of whom are females. Lewiston church was constituted in Feb. 1826. It is not recollected that a Congregational minister ever preached in L. till about four weeks previous

to that time.

Portland.—The churches in this town have been greatly blessed the past year. To the Second church have been added 79-four by letter, and 75 by profession; fourteen have been dis-missed, and seven have died. They have had 343 Sabbath scholars under their care; and during the life of their late pastor, their Bible class amounted to 300. Present number in the church, 505. The Third church has received 72 by profession and 19 by letter, and in all, 91; two have been dismissed to other churches, and one has died; present number, 171. There have been a S. School of 170 scholars, and a S. S. library of 350 vols. and a Bible Class of 150 members.

Westbrook.—To this Church 78 have been

added, 75 by profession, and 3 by letter—they have 2 Sabbath Schools of 160 Scholars, & a Library of 120 vols. 3 Bible Classes attended by 100 pupils. Their Report says: Since the last annual meeting of this Conference "God has done great things for ust whereof we are glad." He has visited us in a very supervised and wonderful manner, by the converting and transforming influences of his Spirit, and many have become his willing and obedient children. Old and young have become subjects of the reformation. No human foresight could have calculated upon a change like this in so short a time. The writer cannot look hack a year but with perfect astembered back a year but with perfect astonishment and admiration, when he considers the change which has been effected. Yes, when we were as the heath in the desert, God saw fit to think upon us for good, and his time was a time of love.— There have been 8 communion seasons the past year, and additions made at each .- There now a number who have a hope, but have not as yet united to the church; and several deeply impressed. The work still goes on and professors appear to be alive."

in the 30 churches of the Conference, 333 have been received by profession, and 40 by letter; 58 have been dismissed, and 38 have died. Present number, exclusive of 4 churches not return-

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weckly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder, Price One Dollar a year in ad.

the Boston Recorder, Price One Dollar a year in ad.

Nacrotise. The Little Prater.—Religion. The Busial.—The Babbath School. My Class.—The Nursery.
Mary and Martha.—Learning. Letters to a Daughter, No. 1R.—Obituary. Samuel Undell.—Youth's Companion. Dedication. What does that mean!—Miscellany. Unbounded Treasures. Neglect.—Poetry. "Is it well with the child".—Maxims.

Contents of No. 33.

Narrative. John and ha Mother.—Religion. A Minister's Address to Children on the New Year. The Old Man who said his Prayers, but never prayed at all.—The Holiday's.—The Nursery. The Froward Little Girl. Learning. Lotters to a Daughter, No. 1V. Read and you will know.—Natural History. Different races of Mee; White race. Miscellany. Death. Wedlock.—O Woman, great is thy faith. Wit or Wisdom. Intemperance. Heroic courage of a Child. Learning. Children Children. ance. Heroic courage of a Child. Learning. Good Advice. Paulinius.—Youth's Companion. Children at School.—Poetry. Mother, what is death? Somet. The Meeting of Ships.—Maxims.

Meeting of Ships.—Maxims.

EXAMPLE.

Messers. Editors.—A little girl in Boston, aged 0 years, from her industry, has saved one dollar, to seathshe Youth's Companion to the Fountain Bluff Sabbath School, Illinois. Inclosed is the money. Please stand it accordingly.

Yours, &c. H. H.

BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY. This Society will hold its Annual Meeting in the Chapel of Old South Church in Spring Lane on Wednesday evening, Fubruary 6, at half past 6 o'clock. The Executive Committee will then present their annual report and propose some alterations in the Comstitution. Several addresses may be expected. All gentlemen interested in the objects of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1828. JAMES CLAP, Sec.

For the Boston Recorder. HARVARD COLLEGE.

I pledge myself to lay before the public, testimonie which in my view will fully support the four following pro-

which in my view will fully support the four following propositions.

1. The religious sentiments of the pious and venerable Thomas Hollis, were strictly orthodox or evangelical.

2. The express language of his statutes and orders, as well as other covenant testimony furnish proof incontrovertible, that it was his true intent and purpose that the Professor supported by his fund should be a man of strictly orthodox or evangelical sentiments.

3. There was a solemn pledge given by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, binding themselves and their successors to the inviolable observance of the Statutes and orders of said Mollis, relative to his Professorship.

4. There is in the present appropriation of the Hollis Divinity Fund, an unprincipled and sacrilegious perversion, such as this country has never before witnessed.

The testimonies which I shall now advance in support of the first proposition, consist of extracts from his letters on this subject. In a letter dated Sept. 23, 1720, to Mr. Leveret, then President of the College, and Dr. Coleman, minister of Brattle-Street Church, we have the following modest and pious effusions:

"I surreat you, sirs, to cense your praises to me. I am weary of the thanks; it is overdoing. I fear it should hurt

Leveret, then President of the College, and Dr. Coleman, minister of Brattle-Street Church, we have the following modest and pious effusions:

"I entreat you, sirs, to cease your praises to me. I am weary of the thanks; it is overdoing. I fear it should hurt the instrument and swell the pride of a haughty heart. Who am I? Christ is my all. Little, very little, I can do for his name's sake, who has died for me and given me good hope through grace, and by his providence put it in my power, and inclined my heart to this way among others, of expressing my gratitude for his name's sake; to him be the glory of all."

The following account of his religious exercises is contained in a letter to Dr. Coleman, Jan. 17, 1721. It breathes a heavenly spirit. "Perhaps if I add some lines, you will not be displeased, and I would write for the glory of God, ascribing what I am to rich, free, and exercise, iterting four. manifesting forth his favor to me in time, by his word and ordinances."

"I was born, A. D. 1659, my father and mother then members of the same Church, (Pinner's Hall) Mr. Simpson and Mr. Cradock being pastors. By them I had a religious education, and was trained up in the knowledge of the Scriptures and catechism; and had many early impressions of sin and duty in my youth, divers of which lie minuted by me, for occasional reviews, to this day; and for my humbling to find the effects of corrupt nature, so early budding, notwithstanding the bridle and restraint I was under. About 1669, I had the small pox in a severe manner, and find I made promises of after care and amendment if I recovered. But about 1670, I grew weary of private devotion, till by an unusual providence I was awakened to it again, and friendly advised, by a servant maid, to write down and keep minutes by me of passages relating to my levotion, till by an unusual providence I was awakened to t again, and friendly advised, by a servant maid, to write lown and keep minutes by me of passages relating to my roul, which might be of use in after trials and temptations

to review.

"About 1671, I had fresh convictions of sin, and fears of hell, awakened in me under Mr. A. Palmer's ministry; especially while he preached from 10 Matth. 28, which I often recollect; and some time after from 36 Ezek. 26, 27th verses, made me pray for a thorough conversion to God.

"About 1672, I was sent to France, but by bad weather our ship was leaky; returned to the Downs, and she was sunk under Dover castle. I came ashore first in the boat, and returned to London with many pious resolutions in my mind.

ind. "About 1676, I made public confession of my faith and hope, and submited to baptism; desiring to evidence in my life the things signified thereby. After this, my father sent me on business, where I travelled far over in France; being eturned to London about 1677, I set myself to review wha returned to London about 1677, I set myself to review what evidences I had of a converted state, and a Christian's duty, was to go forward in the ways of beligion, and to show my love to Christ by keeping his commands, and I found church communion, and the Lond's Supper positive institutions; in obedience to which, I halfressed to Mr. Palmer, the pastor of the Church, who encouraged me to offer myself to the church for examination of my right to it, which I did, and was accepted by them, admitted a member, written in their book. Oh may I be found written in the Lamb's book of the, and approved by hum, as Judge in which I did, and was accepted by them, admitted a member, written in their book. Oh may I be found written in the Lamb's book of life, and approved by him, as Judge in the great day! Some time after, Mr. Palmer died, and Mr. Nowel was chosen pastor. There was then a numerous society, many knowing, praying men and women among us, almost all which now sleep in Jesus. I think we are but three alive, and I am the youngest, and have reason to mourn for my little proficiency in grace and knowledge.

"About 1700, I was chosen deacon of the church and accepted, and I have exercised a conglience therein, as to God, in the care of all the tables; but I see many defects in my best service, and floe to the covenant mercies of God in

my best service, and floe to the covenant mercies of God in Christ. When I look back, and take a narrow view of my ways, that text is some refreshing to me, 1 Cor. 6, 11, with 3 Titus 3, &c.

ways, that text is some refreshing to me, 1 Cor. 6, 11, with 3 Titus 3, &c.

We have need to pray for truth and poace with love. I desire your prayers, that I may be kept honest, and found faithful, and endure to the end, which is now nearer than when I first believed, bearing in heart and memory Jude's exhortation v. 20, 21, and joining in the same faith and doxology with him v. 24, 25.

\*\*Having withdrawn myself in a good degree from trade. I have now liberty for roading and some service, of goodness and charity; but do not find it easy, sometimes, to improve my time as I would to good purpose. I desire to have a regard to watch my thoughts; but Oh, how unstable, I have with comfort lately perused Mr. Howe's book, called "Blessedness of the Rightcous;" and long to have such thoughts more abiding. I make the Bible the rule of my life and practice, and ground of my future hopes, though I am very imperfect in works, and weak in faith.

\*I have been a trader and merchant about forty years, and used difigence in my calling, without neglecting my

am very imperfect in works, and weak in faith.

"I have been a trader and merchant about forty years, and used ditigence in my calling, without neglecting my family worship; and my God, whom I serve, has mercifully succeeded my endeavours, and with my increase inclined my heart to a proportionable distribution. I have credited the promise he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord, I have found it verified in this life, and that 32 Isaiah 8.—Glory be to his name. I have, through God's goodness, remaining for myseif and family, [sufficient] to pay my just debts and to give to the needy, that asketh; and to meditate prudently some largesses over and above, as you will find, if the Lord succeed.

"And now what shall I render to the Lord for all these benefits? Glory be to his name. Oh give thanks with me. I think not hereby to be justified. My rejoicing is in Jenus Christ my GOD and Saviour. My hope is to be acquited in the beloved, and to be acquitted and justified before God the Father, only on account of the obedience, active and passive, of the Lomb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world. He is the propiliation for our aims, and through faith in him I hope for peace with God, the costinued influences of his Spirit, and complete redemption. Glory be to God in the highest, while we allore the economy of the Divine Tilbe Ein the revealed worke fore. Glory be to God in the highest, while we adore the econo my of the DIVINE THREE in the revealed works of an

Though farther evidence might be adduced, yet surely Though faither evidence might be adduced, yet surely the above must convince-even the most prejudiced that Hollis was a man of sound and orthodox sentiments, and in heart bearing a striking resemblance to some of the benevicent and not les spirits which are the ornaments of the evangelical churches at the present day. Not a shadow of doubt can remain on this point. Now in view of this teatimony how pitiful are such attempts as those made by an inflantmatory writer in the "Massachusetts Journal," stiling himself the "Real Hollis," and by the "Christian Register," to impose on the public, by insinuating that Hollis was not a man of evangelical sentiments, but favorable to Unitarianism. The public are no longer to be cheated to Unitarianism. The public are no longer to be cheated by such artifices. They are beginning to recoil on the heads of those who have employed them. Holding.

For the Boston Recorder. LICENSES IN BOSTON.

Messrs. Editors.—Presuming that some of your randers will feel an interest in the subject, I send you for insertion in the Recorder a statement of the number of licenses granted in Boston for the last six years, 1822—1827 inclusive. As it was derived from the highest source, it may be relied upon for securear.

ne relied upon for accuracy.
1822 '23 '24 '25 '26 '27 

While the above table shows that the number of licensed persons and places is diminished, let it not be forgotten that the population has increased. In 1822 the number of nhabitants was forty nine thousand; in 1827, sixty fou

# REVIVALS.

Brooklyn, Conn.—The Rev. A. Edson writes us, under the date of Jan. 25th: "It will be gratifying to you to be informed, that God is again visiting my people with a season of refreshing. The work commenced last autumn, and has been silent and gradual, although deep and peculiarly interesting. Nearly 30 indulge a hope of having recently passed. of having recently passed from death unto life, and many more are inquiring. We solicit the prayers of Christians abroad, that the Spirit may descend still more copiously, until every family shall be visited, and every soul be made a subject of grace."

Pittsburgh, Pa .- The Pittsburgh Spectator in orms us, that the two Presbyterian churches of that city are favored with a time of refreshing, and that sinners are awakened to inquiry.

Falmouth, Mass .- We learn, that there are encouraging appearances of the commencement of a Revival in Falmouth, within a few weeks.

Monroe Station.—The W. Luminary contains a letter from Rev. T. C. Stuart, of the Indian Missionary Station at Monroe, dated Dec. 10th. Missionary Station at Monroe, dated Dec. 10th. The work of grace which existed last summer, still continued. He indulged hope of about 22; of whom 2 are natives, 8 white men, and the remainder black people. At that time, about 15 others were under concern. Mr. S. says, "My time is much taken up with secular affairs. I am farmer, and teacher, and superintendent, having no one to assist me in any thing.

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Moral Interests of Seamen.—In a recent letter to the Editors, from Rev. E. M'Laughlin, the faithful Chaplain at the Gosport Naval Station, Va. he says, "I have abundant occasion to love and praise the Lord more and more for his gradient with the property forble labor, he says." cious smiles upon my feeble labors here. Scareely a week passes without fresh manifestations of the Holy Spirit of grace, in making the ministration of the word effectual to some poor, per-ishing scamen." N. Y. Obs. shing scaman."

Fitting for Sea.—Last week, says a correspondent in Norfolk, Va. we furnished the U. S. ship Delaware, 74, destined for the Mediterranean, with 100 English Bibles, 3 French, and 6 Spanish Testaments. English Tracts, 7,500 pages; Spanish, 1,720. They have, I trust, been com-Spanish, 1,120. They have, I trust, been commended in faith and prayer to the guidance and efficient agency of the Holy Spirit, whose high prerogative it is, to make them "a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death." May the prayers of Zion follow them. O when shall these streams of divine truth and grace run unobstructed to all poor seamen, and every ship's tar, from which incense and a pure offering shall ascend, morning and evening, to Him who is the God of the seas and of the dry land?"

We understand that the Rev. D. Baker, by invitation, performed divine service on board the Delaware on Sunday morning. In the course of his discourse he intimated, that his object in visiting Annapolis was, as he conceived, of the no-blest character; that the church to which he was attached, [in the city of Washington,] was then labouring under many pecuniary embarrass-ments. The intimation was sufficient, when that liberality which so distinguishes the American Navy was evinced, a subscription opened and in thirty minutes, the sum of \$700 was subscribed and paid to him. This is truly characteristic with the proverb, that the brave are always generous .- Carrolltonian.

U. S. Navy .- The N. Y. Observer contains an extract of a fetter from a Lieutenant in the navy to a friend in Norfolk, Va. giving an account his own conversion since he left this country, and expressing the feelings of a christian. He adds, "Since we left you, five of our officers have been led to embrace the Saviour and several of the men are seeking Jesus. - - - Send 50 bibles

The Bible Couse .- On the first Monday in January at the monthly concert in the village of Le Roy, the Le Roy Bible Department, auxiliary to the Genessee County Bible Society, was formed. It resolved, in dependance upon the Divine blessing, that within the period of six months, every family within the town of Le Roy shall be supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.—The Bible Societies of Rockland and Ulster counties of New-York, have resolved to ascertain and supply every destitute family within their bounds; the former within six mouths, the latter within one year. Fifteen counties in that state have now concurred in similar resolutions.

Tracts,- At the same time and place, was formed the Le Roy Tract Society, auxiliary to the National.

The Bible Cause. The St. Lawrence County

Bible Society during the past year, supplied the destitute children in the Sabbath schools of that county, amounting to about 1500, with Testaments. About two years ago, they were the ments. About two years ago, they were the first to imitate the example of Mooroe County, and supply every family with a Bible. Yet many families are now destitute, and to a family of 6 or 8 spuls one Bible is a very inadequate supply. They therefore resolved, at their late meeting, to use every exertion to supply every person in the county, capable of rending, with a copy of the holy scriptures." The N. Y. Observer re-marks, in this resolution "the St. Lawrence Bible Society is in advance of every Bible Society in the country; and we presume we might say

Sencea Mission - The Rev. Mr. Harris writes Agent of the Board at Utica. 2d, as follows; "Our mission is in a general state of prosperity. Our sabbath congregation is gradually increasing. The people have resolved, at their own expense, to erect a small chapel about forty feet square. The mission school num-bers about 70 scholars. There are a few interesting cases of inquiry; but no general excitement.

Receipts .- Of the American Tract Society at Boston, during the month ending Jan. 12th; from Auxiliaries and Agents, \$74,68; from 8 Life Members, \$160; sundry Donations, \$113; To-tal of Donations, \$347,68. For Tracts sold, \$1364,41.—Of the American Tract Society, New York; Donations, including \$20 for printing Tracts for Malta, and \$25 for do. at the Sandwich Islands, \$896,85; Receipts for Tracts sold. including \$2000 received from the Am. Tr. Society, Boston, \$4009,12. Total Receipts, \$4,905, 97. Tracts, chiefly to the destitute, during the Tracts, chiefly to the destitute, during the same period, 254,177 pages.

Recent Publications of the American Tract Society.—The following Tracts have been re-cently stereotyped, viz. No. 206, The Conversion of Sinners a common Christian duty, by the late Rev. P. M. Whelpley. Maternal Duty, by Dr. Proudit. No. 208, The Worth of a Ballar, the story of the Vermont Deacon, who while travelling gave a dollar to a poor woman to buy her a Bible, and was thus the occasion of her conversion and of a revival in the vicinity.

Female Auxiliary of Washington, Mississippi. -First annual meeting November 20, 1827. Re-ceipts \$65. Amount of Tracts circulated 70,000 pages. The Society has a Depository of Tracts at Washington, and also one at Natchez. Its report is printed gratuitously by a gentleman of the latter place.

Am. Tr. Mag.

New Church .- Between five and six thousand dollars have been subscribed for an Episcopal Church, in Taunton, and a committee appointed to contract for building it.

Ipswich Female Academy. - A Prospectus of this Seminary came too late for insertion to-day. We would state, nowever, that the first term will commence on the 23d of Female Academy at Derry, N. H. will take charge of it as Principal. April: and that Miss Z. P. GRANT, late of the Adams

ORDINATIONS, &c ORDINATIONS, &c.

OR Wednesday, Jan. 9, Rev. SUMBER G. CLAPP was ordained at Eaffeld, as Colleague Paster with Rev. Mr. Crosby. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown of Prescott; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Woods. of Andover Theological Seminary; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Williston, of Easthampton; Charge by Rev. Mr. Crosby; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Coleman of Belchertown; Address to the People by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of Hadley; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould, of Southampton.

Installed on the 5th Jan. by the Caynar Presbytery.

Concluding prayer by Kev. Mr. Gould, of Southampton.

Installed on the 5th Jan. by the Cayuga Presbytery,
Rev. Peter Lockwood, as junior Pastor over the Congregation of Cheuango, Brooms. County, N. Y.

Also, by
the same Presbytery on Thursday, Jan. 6th, Rev. Aaron
PUTNAM, over the Congregation of Owego, Tioga County, N.Y.

Dec. 1, 1827, Rev. Samuel K. Sneed, was Installed
as Pastor of the Lebanon and Springfield united Churches,
in Washington county, Ky. Rev. Thomas Cleland, D.D.
preached the Sermon and gave the Charge to the Pastor.

Jan. 16. the Rev. Augustus B. Collins was Installed Jau. 16, the Rev. Augustus B. Collins was Installed over the Congregational Church and Society in Preston, Con. Sermon by Rev. Chauncey Booth, from Rom. 11.13.

# SECULAR SUMMARY.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Bills passed to authorize the erection of custom houses at Mobile, &c.; for the rolief of the Directors of the N. E. Missouri Land Co.; to abolish imprisonment for debt, 24 to 16; for the encouragement of vaccination; to increase the pay of Lieutenants in the navy, 29 to 13;—

Bills in progress: to regulate process in U. S. Courta; making appropriations for the Cumberland Road from Bridgeport to Zancsville.

Is the House.

Bills in progress: making provision for the revulutionary and other pensioners;—to authorize the crection of custom houses at Mobile, &c.;—relative to dishursing officers;—making an appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1828;—making the annual appropriation for the navy;—to increase the pay of Lieutenants in the navy.

MASSACHISETTS LEGISLATURE

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Bills passed: to incorporate the Boston Beer Company; in addition to an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund in Berkley; is addit to an act to incorp. the President, Directors & Company of the Taunton Bank; in addit to an act to incorp. the event of the total the properties of Haverhill Academy; to incorp. the proprietors of Haverhill Academy; to incorp. the Douglas Manufacturing Company; to incorp. the West Newbury Mulual Fire Insurance Company; addit to the several acts incorporating the President, Directors and Company of the Asiatic Bank; to establish a Fund for the support of the Congregational Ministry in the North Congregational Society in the East Parish in the town of Barnstable; to incorp. the Pawtucket Congregational Society; to incorp. the Pawtucket Congregational Society; to incorp. the State Insurance Co.; providing for the use of broad rimmed wheels.

the State Insurance Co.; providing for the use of broad rimmed wheels.

Resolves passed: on petitions of W. parish in Salisbury; of the town of Townsend.

Bills in progress: to incorp. the Middlesex Union Factory Co.; to cede to the U. S. a site for a Navai Hospital in Chelsea; to incorp. the Belvidere TurnpikeCorporation; add'l to the act incorporating the Merchants' Bank of N. Bedford; authorizing the Selectmen of Williamstown to lay out private ways on Free's Grant; for the more speedy decision of civil actions; add'l establishing the salaries of Judges & Registers of Probate; to incorp. In National Bank.

Inquiry ordered into the expediency of altering the law in relation to merchants and factors;—of amending the laws in relation to days of grace on bills of exchange, or-

Inquiry ordered into the expediency of altering the law in relation to uncrease and factors;—of amending the laws in relation to days of grace on bills of exchange, orders, drafts and promissory notes.

Order of notice: on petition of A. T. Benjamin & others.

Leave to withdraw: to list Cong. Soc. in Danvers.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bills passed: additional respecting the Asiatic Bank;—to incorp. Haverhill Academy;—giving further remedies in equity; to incorp. the Boston Beer Company; in addit on an act to incorp. the President, Directors and Company of the Taunton Bank; to alter the dividing line between the towns of New Salem and Shutesbury; in addit to an act to incorp. the Hamilton Manufacturing Company; to incorp. the Wareham Iron Company; in addit to an act to incorp. the Williamstown Manufacturing Company; it incorp. the Williamstown Manufacturing Company; altering the dividing lines between South and Easthampton; to incorp. the Williamstown Academy.

Resolves passed: on pet. of S. Crocker, (concurred;) of J. Phillips.

J. Phillips.

Bills in progress: regulating licensed houses; to apportion and assess a tax of —— dollars; to incorp. Williamstown, Lancaster, Milford and Sherburne Academies; to establish County Commissioners, &c.; add'l for the support and regulation of mills; fixing corpensation of Counsellors, Senators and Representatives. & equalizing the expenses of legislation; to incorp. Roxbury Female School; add'l relating to bail in civil actions.

Inquiry ordered: into the exped. of altering the laws relating to bail in civil actions; of providing by law that an attested certificate from the Register of Deeds of the several counties, or the conveyance itself, of all real estate in this commonwealth, shall be returned and entered with every city, town, and District Clerk, within this Commonwealth, within a specified time, to make said sale valid.

Discharged: the subject of taxing sheep, and machinery, and salt-works, and of raising the tax on unimproved lards;—amendment of constitution in relation to the office of Lt. Governor, and of Counsellors and Senators, and one session of the General Court in a year;—on exempting certain articles of provision, &c. from attachment;—on limiting the tenure in office of Sherifls.

Rejected: Bill additional respecting the Boston Marine Research. Bills in progress: regulating licensed houses; to appor-

Rejected: Bill additional respecting the Boston Marine

Rejected: Bill additional respecting the Boston Marine-Insurance Company;—proposal to pass a general law on change of names; for the support and regulation of mills. Leave to veithdraw: to P. Warren; a bill from the Sen-ate in addition to the several acts establishing and con-tinuing the Boston Marine Insurance Co. was read twice, and the House refused to pass the same on a 3d reading.

# FOREIGN.

France. - The election of a large majority of anti-ministe-ial members to the Chamber of Deputies is now certain. Intelligence from the Red Sea .- Accounts received bay state that a serious disturbance has occurred at the East India Company's Residence, at Mocha at the East India Company's Residence, at Mocha, occasioned by a quarrel between a party of Turks belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, and some of the Seapoys attached to the Residency. The affair it was anticipated would not lead to any unpleasant results, as two British ships of war were before the town, and therefore, ready to render every protection to the Residency.

A report is pretty generally abroad that a new Congress is to be convoked for the settlement of those great affairs which distract Europe, from one end to the other. It was understood that the Earl of Dalhousie would sue

goed in the course of the present year, Gen. Lord Viscoun Comberniere, as Commander in Chief in India. Lord Bentick was to embark for India in the Undaunted

frigate, on the 20th of December.

# DOMESTIC.

Provident Institution for Savings, Botton.—The Treasurer's 22d semi-annual Report states: "Since our last meeting, the money received from depositors is \$142, 477, and that paid to them, exclusive of interest, is \$115, 755 34. In this period, the number of deposits has been 2713, of which 910 are for new accounts, while 618 old accounts have been closed. For the whole year past, the number of accounts closed is 1069, opened 1613, deposits 4979; the aggregate of payment of principal \$182,824 14, of receipts \$254,237. A much greater amount than in any former year has come in and gone out."

House of Refuge.—It appeared from the Report, that

House of Refuge.—It appeared from the Report, that within the past year 90 boys and 35 girls had been indented to different persons by the Managers;—20 boys had been sent to sea, most of them on whaling voyages from Nantucket and New Bedford, under the charge of captains in whom the Managers can confide. The woole number in whom the datangers of the Institution since the commence-of boys received into the Institution since the commence-ment of its operations, is 270; girls, 107. Total, 379. The success of the Institution is in every respect gratifying.

Institution at New Hampton, N. H. This institution of which Rev. B. F. Farnsworth is Principal, commence n 1821. It has two buildings, and the catalogue of last contains the names of 154 students. The Trustee year contains the names of 152 according to the receipt of a large building, which will cost 4000. A gentleman of Boston has tendered \$400, and individuals of New Hampton \$600, Agents are appointed to solicit for the remain

The Episcopal Academy, at Cheshire, Conn. which ha long been closed in consequence of the death of its late principal, the Rev. Dr. Bronson, is again re opened under the superintendence of the Rev. Henry M. Mason.

An institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. has been commenced in N. Carolina; and an application has been made to Congress for a grant of land.

Duelling.—Gov. Clinton, in his message to the legisla-tor of New York, discussed the subject of duelling in a de-eided manner; and a bill has been introduced into the Assembly, making it murder to kill a person in a duel, or to inflict a wound from which death ensues within 3 months.

Moses Greenleaf, Esq. has prepared, for publication a new Man, and Statistical View of Maine. A committee of the legislature of Maine, having examined the work, have reported that they "find it to be a work on which great attention and labor have been bestowed, and which promises to be executed with skill, accuracy and judgment—and because of the second of the skill, accuracy and judgment—and because to be executed with skill, accuracy and judgment—and because of the second of the skill, accuracy and judgment—and because of the second of the tention and labor have been bestowed, and which promises to be executed with skill, accuracy and judgment—and believing it to be replete with knowledge, highly useful to the people and important to the State, recommend it to the favorable notice and liberal patronage of the Legislature."—D. Adv.

ture."—D. Adv.
Temperance.—The Baptist Herald states; that numbers of temperance persons in the village of Bronswick, Mo. have desisted entirely from the use of aprits; that some among the intemperate have done the same; and that the retailers begin to consider it a disgrace to sall liquors by the glass.

The consciences of some have obliged them to empty not merely their deconters but their hogsheads, with the destermination natives to have not assistance and some descriptions. ermination neither to buy nor to sell any more spirituous

Twelve ships have been launched in the city of New York, in the course of the last year, averaging about 430 tons burthen. The largest was of 550 tons, and the smallest 348.

tons burthen. The largest was of 550 tons, and the smallest 343.

Riot at South Boston.—A violent quarrel arose or Monday last, at South Boston, between two parties, consisting we understand of Irish Catholies, and Irish and English Protestants. They engaged with such carnestness that all efforts to separate the parties proved unavailing, until the bells were rung, and the firemen reached the spot with the engines, prepared to suppress the flame. It was reported afterwards that several persons were killed in the affray; but we learn that this was not true. Some however were wounded. Several of the most active combatants have been arrested, and committed to goal.—D. Adv.

Revard of Folly.—In a frolic a few days since, at a country store, a few miles from Boston, two of the party challenged two others to drink as many glasses of brandy as they wouldguazed down gills. The pludge was accepted, and the challengers exceeded in disposing of five gills, and their companions five glasses each. The first two became so intoxicated that they could not leave the store, and were permitted to remain until morning; when one was found to have breathed his last! The other set out for their homes at rather a late hour, and were so inobriated and bredless, that they spent the whole night in a fruitless

their homes at rather a late hour, and were so inobriated and heedless, that they spent the whole night in a fruitless search for their dwellings; at some distance from which, day-light exposed them, pale, exhausted and spiritless.

The schr. Abigail Little, Capt. Simeon Keen, of Marsh-field, was cast away on Scituate Beach, on Wednesday evening of last week, at 9 o'clock, in consequence of the captain being knocked overboard. The Captain was lost. There was but one other man ou board, who was saved.

There was but one other man on board, who was saved.

Dreadful Occurrence. On the evening of the 9th instthe house of Mr. John Welling, near Ithaca village, N. Y.
took fire and was entirely consumed. All his children,
four in number, perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs.
Welling were from home, on a visit to a friend's house.

#### MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Henry Hodge, to Miss Cordelia H. Anderson; Mr. William Lander, jr. to Miss Charlotte McLelian Holder, Mr. John Dunn, to Mrs. Lucy A. Hunt; Mr. Dantel Bedell, to Mrs. Snstanah H. Clendennin; Mr. Ebed Whitton, to Miss Esther C. Richardson.

In Taunton, Mr. John L. Watson, to Miss Elizabeth West, daughter of the late John West, Esq.—In Beverly, Mi. Joshua Carrico, to Miss Nancy Thissel.—In Newburyport, Parker Noyes, Esq. to Miss Anne, youngest daughter of Capt. Greenleaf Clark.—In Portsmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Parsons, to Miss Mary Ann S. Badger.—In Fairhaven, Mr. Elkansh Jenney, to Miss Eliza Taber.—In Keene, N. II. Mr. Elijah Blake to Miss Mary Baker, Mr. Lewis Everhart, to Miss Lucinda Eanks.

At Marietta, Ohio, Dec. 19th, Rev. Cyrus Byington, of the Chottaw Mission, to Miss Sophia Nye, daughter of Col. Ichabod Nye, of M.

the Choctaw Mission, to Miss Sophia Nye, daughter of Col. Ichabod Nye, of M.

In this city, Mrs. Nancy B. Kneeland, wife of Mr. Same K. aged 29; Mr. Simeon Gibson, jr. 41; Mrs. Martha Sigourney, 59; Mr. Nathaniel E. Bell, 45; Mrs. Lucy Upham, 57; Mrs. Mary Batchelder, 30; Mrs. Hannah Brigham, wife of Capt. Samuel B. 39; Mrs. Eather Howes, 74; Capt. Joseph H. Bartlett, 34; Mr. Joseph Hrown, 49; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. William B. Bradford; Augustus Ryleon, Sl.

In Roxlury, Mr. Ebenezer Brewer, 29.—In Newten, Mrs. Jerusha Wentworth, widow of the late Mr. Isaac W. -In Salem, Lenj. Watkins, Esq. 75.—In Newburyport, Mr. Silas Noyes, 51; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Moses Davis, 71.—In Gloucester, Mr. Nathaniel Bailey, 79.—In Concord, Ms. Col. Isaac Hurd, fr. 45.—In Pawieth, Miss Clarissa H. Lord, 19.—In Norton, Mr. Thomas M. Danforth, 23.—In Shelburne, Mrs. Anna Clark, reliet of Mr. Alexander C. 84.—In Shrewsbury, Col. Seth Wyman, 70.—In West Springfield, Lieut. Benj. Ashley, 91.—In Longmeadow, Mr. Levi Colton, 65.—In Providence, Capt. Christopher B. Prentiss, 45.—In Portsmouth, Mr. Benjs. min Trusdell, 32; Mr. Eleazer Boomer, 22.—In Wilton, widow Mary Burnham, 92—her living descendants 154—4 of the Sih generation.—In Lempster, N. H. Mr. Beriah Case, 47.—In Dublin, Mr. David Carter, 58; Mr. Solomon Piper, 73; he was in the Concord fight, and capture of Burgoyne.

In New-York, on Monday morning last, Mrs. Grace Werster, consort of the Hon. Daniel Webster, Member of the Senate of the United States, from Massachusetts. Her remains were removed to this city, for interment.

In Bristof, R. I. Mrs. Hannah, reliet of the late Col. Poter Church, 80. Her departure was sudden, as on Friday evening, she fell from the chamber at the sand lay senseless till Sablath noon, and expired. [Obit's next toesk.] In Marlboro', Mrs. Jan. 16, John Holbrook, the only child of Persian H. Vorse, 1 year.

The number of deaths in Charleston, S. C. in the year 1827, was 803—of which 64 were of yellow fever, 38 of histous fever, and 52 of fevers of other

Near Pennsborough, Pa. Rev. William Eldred, an E-Near Pennsborough, Pa. Rev. William Edwed, and E-piscopalian Minister.
In Nelson, N. H. Mr. Jeremish Chapman, aged 84.
In Jaffrey, N. H. Mr. Jeremy Underwood, a revolution-ary Soldier, aged 77.
In New York, Miss Henricht Eckford, aged 19, daugh-

In New York, Miss Henrietta Eckford, aged 19, daughter of Henry E. Esq. She fell asleep while watching with a sick sister, and her clothes taking fire she was dreadfully burnt, and lived but a short time. Her sister was unable to assist her; and a brother was badly burnt, who heard the alarm and run to relieve her.

In Saugus, Mr. Ephraim Burk, in the 67th year of his age. In unusual good heath and spirits for him, he was going for a load of wood, when about twelve rods from home he went is a house, and probably feeling unwell, said to the lady. "I must sit down or fall down," which were his last words. He sat down with his storresting on a table, and in less than seven ininutes his spirit left the body to fall asleep in death. body to fall asleep in death.

(C)- WILLIAM HILLIARD, Esq. Cambridge, Mass. is Agent for the Boston Recorder. He will receive sub-scriptions and forward payments, for any who may apply

THE MEMORY OF OUR FATHERS.

A SERMON delivered at Plymouth, on the Twentysecond day of December, 1827. By Lyman Brechen,
D.D. For sale by Lincoln & Ednands, No. 39 WashFeb. 1.

D.D. For sale by Lincoln & Edmands, No. 39 Weshington Street:

2w Feb. 1.

NEW BOOK OF ANTHEMS, etc.

JUST published by Richarnson & Lord, CHORAL HARMONY, No. 1, being a selection of the most approved Anthems and Chorusses, and other pieces of Sacred Munic; suitable for singing societice, concerts and various public occasions; the vocal parts in acore; the instrumental accompanipment adapted to the organ. By the Boston Handel and Haydn Society: edited by Lowell Mason. The work is intended to be published in numbers at the convenience of the Society—eight numbers for form a volume. Eubscription price 31 1-4 cts par No.

A CHEAP ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

A CHEAP ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at half the price of many other Grammars in use, at JAMES LORING'S Bookstore,—A newedition of an Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar; with additions and improvements; designed for the younger class of learners: Ity a Teacher of youth of Boston. This book is admirably adapted for beginners. It has been extensively circulated, and receives the approbation of experienced judges. SI per doz.

As above,—Alden's Spelling Book and Reader; Blair's Catechism of common things in use. 7th edition. Feb. 1.

FOR SALE

AT the Sunday School Book and Tract Depository, Memoir of Rev. Pliny Fisk.—Also, Quarterly Journal, Dr. Beecher's Sermons. Keene, Feb. 1. 1828.

DR. BEECHER ON INTEMPERANCE. DR. DELUGER OF INTERMENTANCE.

Second edition just received and for sale by Liscoln & EDMANDS, No. 59 Washington-street, Boston.

(G-A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase them for gratuitous distribution.

Feb. 1.

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING INKS. MOSES WHITING has on hand and constantly for sale at No. 36 Washington-atreet, up starrs,—Book and Newspaper Printing Ink, manufactured at the Boston Ink-Factory, warranted, and on literal termss—Also Writing and Indelible Inks—wholesale and retail—warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Feb. 1.

#### POETRY.

#### For the Boston Recorder. TWENTY-TWO.

I'm twenty-two-I'm twenty-two-They gaily give me joy, As if I should be glad to hear That I was less a boy. They do not know how carelessis Their words have given pain, To one whose heart would leap to be A happy boy again.

I had a light and eareless heart When this brief year began, And then I pray'd that I might be A grave and perfect man. world was like a blessed dream Of joyous coming years— I did not know its manliness

Was but to wake in tears A change has on my spirit come, I am forever sad; The light has all departed now My early feelings had; I us'd to love the morning grey, The twilight's quiet deep, But now like shadows on the sea.

Upon my thoughts they creep. And love was like a holy star, When this brief year was And my whole worship of the sky On one sweet ray was flung; But worldly things have come between, And shut it from my sight, And though the star shines purely yet, I mourn its hidden light.

And fame! I bent to it the knee. And bow'd to it my brow, And it is like a coal upon My living spirit now-But when I pray'd for burning fire To touch the soul I bow'd. I did not know the lightning flash Would come in such a cloud.

Ye give me joy! Is it because Another year has fled!-That I am farther from my youth, And nearer to the dead !-Is it because my cares have come?-My happy boyhood o'er!-Because the visions I have lov'd

Will visit me no more! Oh, tell me not that ye are glad! I cannot smile it back; I've found no flower, and seen no light On manhood's weary track My love is deep-ambition deep-And heart and mind will on-But love is fainting by the way,

And fame consumes ere won

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Vermont Chronicle. A NEIGHBORLY CHAT.

How does it happen-said Nabal Wilson to his neighbor S-, one evening how does it hap-How does it happen—said Nabai Wilson to his neighbor S—, one evening—how does it happen that there's such a difference in children about knowing things? Now, my children go to the same school with yours, and I guess they have been to school more than yours have; for I always wanted they should get learning; but somehow, yours seem to get the start of mine, and have learned things, that mine know nothing about. When they come to our house of an evening, they get to talking about Congress, about the President's Message, and all the great men, and great doings of the nation: and then and great doings of the nation; and then about other countries, just as if they had been all over the world, & my boys sit like stumps because they know nothing about such things. I wish I knew how this happens. It makes me ashamed to have things. to have things so.

S-..... I was not aware of the difference between your children and mine. Perhaps it is not so great as you imagine. However, I will tell you what I do for mine. You er, I will tell you what I do for mine. You know I have a large family and a small property; and never expect to do much for my children after they leave me. I am therefore the more auxious to have them go into the world with a good education and good habits, that they may be respectable and useful. For this purpose I send them to school, what I can, and do all for them at home that my means will allow, to encourage them to improve. I generally take two or three Newspapers of different kinds, to give or three Newspapers of different kinds, to give them a taste for reading, and let them have some knowledge of the political, literary and religious world, before they come into active life. I think a school will do them but little good, unless something is done for their improvement at home and I have found, that periodical publications are very valuable, to give them a taste for reading, and enlarge their views of the world.

refuse to subscribe, when they come along. I've refuse to subscribe, when they come along. I've heard it said, too, that they have strange stories in them; & nobody knows whether they are true. S.—. I know they are expensive; but I believe the money I pay for them is well laid out. A few dollars every year thus expended will do my children more good, than the same money could in any other way. Besides, I think there is no loss of money on the whole. I have as much at the year's end, as I should have, if I purchased nothing of this kind. Were it not for these books, my children would often want to be spending money. Now, their amusement is at home; and when they are abroad, they seek such company, as does not expose them to habits of dissipation, and needless expense. With regard to the correctness of the statements made in these to the correctness of the statements made in these publications, we must satisfy ourselves by reading more—by learning the characters of those, who write—whether they are men of principle, and men of knowledge. If we read nothing, we have reason to doubt every thing. A man, who will be affected with rational evidence, and will search diligently may satisfy himself; but he, who trusts to hearsay, must alway be in doubt, and is as likely to believe a lie, as the truth.— Now, have you any evidence, that these state-

ments are not true?

W—. Why 'Squire J— says it is very doubtful. He don't believe much about these

great doings.
Now, Mr. W \_\_\_\_, I would ask, first, whether 'Squire J— is a man of principle—whether good people believe all he says; and secondly, whether he reads much? Does he know any thing about these matters?

. I never asked him about that. He's one of our leading men, and ought to know.

S.—. Whom does he lead? Any one that has eyes of his own? or only those who never search for themselves, and can be led about by any body who has a smooth tongue? I should be unwilling to trust mysel to any one, and especially to that licentious 'Squire J-, without

searching for myself.

W——. But I want to know, how your boys get time to read? I have always thought, if my boys should get to love reading, they would not work so well. When they go to school I tell them to learn; and when school is done, they don't look into a book till the next winter. don't look into a book till the next winter.

S—. Why every body has some leisure.— There is stormy weather, and many little spells when one may read if he wishes, without dimin-ishing the profit of his labor. Besides, we have long evenings, in which farmers do not calculate to do much.

W.—. My boys are always wanting to be

off, somewhere, at such times; and they are al-ways troubling me, by spending money in some

S—. Well Mr. Wilson, you can regulate these things just as you please. If you want your children should get knowledge you must provide the means, and place before them inducements to search for themselves. But if, with all your property, you are afraid of expending a little money, to make your children wise, you must expect them to grow up in ignorance and be the expect them to grow up in ignorance and be the associates of the low and victous. You can now see the reason of what you first asked me.

Well, I'll go home and think about it. Good night. Good night.

> From the Charleston Observer THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

Mr. Epiron,-I was present at an ordination in the City of New-York last fall. After the preliminary ceremonies, which on most occasions are peculiary impressive, the Minister who gave the Charge, addressed the candidate to the following effect:

My BROTHER,—The obligations which you

have now voluntarily assumed, are rendered more solemnly binding by circumstances which have previously occurred. The house in which you have been ordained to the holy ministry, and the place on which you have bowed the knee to be set apart to this most important and responsi ble work, by the laying on of the hands of th Presbytery, is the very spot in which your pious parents stood to devote you to God in the ordi-nance of baptism; and on which you yourself nance of baptism; and on which you yourself stood, when you was licensed to preach the ever-lasting Gospel; and I doubt not, but the spirit of your sainted father, whose name is inscribed on yonder tablet, [pointing to his monument in the wall of the church,] is now looking down with joy, to witness the answer to the prayer which he offered on the evening that you were devoted to God by bapties.

to God by baptism.

He then drew from his pocket, a paper containing an extract from the disry of his father, of which the following is a copy:

Sabbath Evening, 14th April, 1805. This afternoon, my dear infant son George was baptized by Mr. Forrest. I hope I can say that with full purpose of heart, he was devoted to the Lord by both his dear mother and myself. After sermon, Mr. Forrest came home with us, and before he left us, sung the 45th Psalm, 3, 4, 5 and 6th verses, read the first chapter of Jeremiab, and prayed fervently for us, our infant son and other children.

O my God, thou hast seen my exercises this

day—the strong simple faith I exercised on the promises which thou hast made me to fasten up-, for my dear infant son George, this day deve ted to thee. Lord, honor this faith of thine own peration—let a blessing always attend the means grace and instruction to this man child whom thou hast given us—open his understanding ear-ly to understand the Scriptures—affect his heart, even in infancy, to love the precious Saviour, and to adore his covenant Jehovah. Instruct his dear mother and me to instruct him-Direct to proper teachers; teach them to teach him, and bless their labors to him—fortify his young heart against the temptations, the false pleasures, the alluring vanities, the contaminating examples of an evil world—may he seek thee early and find thee. Endow him richly with spiritual gifts give him the learning of this world, and the di-vine wisdom to use his learning and his abilities for the noblest of purposes, the illustration of thy love, thy will, thy grace to sinners of mankind.

—Make him a faithful minister of Jesus Christ; humble, holy, and self-denied.—Give him a contented mind—a thankful heart—may he declare the whole counsel of God, and while he is faithful and sound in his dectains, do thou great him ful and sound in his doctrine, do thou grant him to be eloquent, animated and acceptable. I ask all this, for thou art able to grant all I can ask. I ask it now, young as he is, knowing that thou art God. Life is thy gift—life spiritual and divine is thy work in the soul of man. All the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit are thine to bestow -power to make the preacher's word successful, is of God. Thou canst guide through life, conduct through death, and minister an abundant entrance into glory. To whom then can I go? To whom would I go? My God, unto thee, and to thee alone. Hear my supplications this day-behold the promises. I have taken Isaiah xliv. 3, 4, and 5th verses, lxv. 23 and 24th, and lix 21st. Jeremiah i. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12th verses. 1 Samuel, i. 27 and 28. iii. and ivth Luke. v. 10 Samuel, i. 27 and 28. iii. and ivth Luke. v. 10 and 11th verses. John xiv. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. and 23d. Ezekiel, xxxiv. 27th, and 1st Samuel, i. 28d. "Only the Lord establish his word."-Ezekiel, xxxiv. 27th, and 1st Samuel,

Then follows a Hymn written Sabbath, the then it costs so much to get them that I always was baptized, and three verses added on the day George was baptized.

From the New York Observer

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. MESSES. EDITORS,-In your last paper you say that the American Bible Society has thir teen presses employed. As I am somewhat connected with the management of that Society, would inform you that it has fifteen presses in operation; and is within a few days to have four additional power presses, worked by steam, and equal to eight common hand presses. In the course of next summer (just as soon as they can he made) it is to have four more power presses; so that, there will then be, in all, what is equal to thirty or thirty-one hand premes, or double it

While, therefore, this unparalleled call for Bi bles is now made, a call greater just at this mo ment than can be fully met, the Society will soon be in a way to satisfy the demands of all Auxiljaries, and to go forward with its sacred distribu tions far beyond its present sphere of operations. So many Auxiliaries, awaking on a sudden, out of a ten years slumber, and calling for the bread of Life, presses the Society beyond measure; yet the Managers rejoice and would give God thanks for the pressure.

the Managers rejoice and would give the pressure.

Let the Auxiliaries go first and explore their wants, as has been done in West Chester and Greene Counties, N. Y. and let Branch Societies be formed in each town according to the plan given in the last No. of the Monthly Extracts; and the wants of all will soon be supplied effectually, & a system left, which will carry forward the will be will b Bible cause in years to come. In a population growing and shifting like ours, it will avail com-paratively little to throw a Bible into every dwelling to-day, unless you have some system for keeping up a supply hereafter. The National Society, too, in its enormous expenditures for pa-per, printing and binding, must have some sure, steady resources, and fixed channels for its issues; or it can never go on successfully in its great work of spreading the Bible through the world. Let all the friends of the Bible cause look forward to future years as well as the present; fully expecting that they have entered on a work which is never to end till the light of Revelation

shines on every land, and all nations read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. A LIFE MEMBER IN NEW-YORK.

For the Boston Recorder. SICK MINISTERS.

Messre Editors,- I wish to ask if in the bener olence of the day some things are not overlooked. There are many ministers whose salaries, with the strictest economy, are barely adequate to their support. In some instances their health fails for many months. They feel interested for their people if they are faithful, and often engage a supply for their pulpit at their own expense.

supply for their pulpit at their own expense.

This, together with the necessary expense of sickness, often far exceeds their income. Now sickness, often har exceeds their income. Now I would ask if many parishes do not suffer this state of things to continue for a long time without so much as offering any assistance. It becomes a question whether embarrassments of this kind do not so depress the spirits of clergymen as to prevent the return of health, so soon as might be under more favorable circumstances. Perhaps one of two individuals may have cast in these pinks. or two individuals may have cast in their might with a little sympathy, but what has that done to-wards alleviating the burden? If any society has neglected this duty this may remind them of it. If any whose minister has been afflicted with sickness have afforded him pecuniary assistance, let them rejoice that God has put it into their hearts to comfort one of his servants.

For the Boston Recorder.

ANCIENT EXAMPLE. The following extracts from the Records of one of the churches of Boston, may afford a pleasing and practical ubject of meditation to the friends of Zion. It will serve subject of meditation to the friends of Zion. It will serve to encourage them to go on in their united efforts to extend the blessings of the gospel to the destitute, and to abound in supporting all the extensive and well advised plans of Christian benevolence. From these extracts it will appear that liberal contributions for religious and humane purposes, were 100 years ago conjoined with publicly appointed devotions and thankagivings.

1726. 18 d. 1. Month. "At a meeting of the brethren Voted, that there be on the day of prayer approaching a proposal and liberty for a public collection to accompany

r supplications; That the application of the collection shall be to assist the propagation of the gospel and serve the spiritual and oble designs of piety;

And that the deacons of the church be desired and em

And that the deacons of the church be desired and empowered to receive the collection, and reserve it until the church have opportunity to meet again, and to proceed then unto its intended application.

1726. 1. day 9th month. The brethren of the church voted: 1. That 10 Pounds of the money collected to assist the propagation of the gospel, &c. (according to their vote 18 d. 1 m. 1726.) be given to the Reverend Mr. Cotton of Reintel towards assign for the meetics there. Bristol, towards paying for the meeting house at Provi

dence.

2. That 10 Pounds of the same stock be applied towards
the support of a suitable minister at the town of Kingston,
Narraganset, for one year; and that it should be delivered
to the Rev. Mr. President Wadsworth, to be employed for

3. That 15 Pounds of the same be laid out in Bibles, to e distributed by the Pastors as they shall see occasion.

4. That 5 Pounds of the same be laid out in other books finity to be dispensed according to the discretion of the

rastors.

5. That there shall be a public collection upon the approaching day of thanksgiving, for the relief of the poor, more especially in the article of fuel.]

In these early "Essays to do good," we see some of the modern benevolent societies as it were in embryo. The fifth appropriation is for the poor whom we have always with us and whom christian nations or churches have never wholly forgotten. The second is like the beginning Domestic Missionary Society; third, like that of a Bible Society; the fourth, like that of a Tract Society, or on for the promotion of Christian Knowledge. The first pre sents an example, which is often followed of late especial ly in this city; but there is no regular society to aid feeble congregations in erecting houses for public worship .-- !! our fathers of that day could now stand in the midst of ou churches, and attend the meetings of our benevolent socie ties, how would they rejoice in our labors and successe and encourage us to proceed with redoubled ardor.

# PARENTAL.

MARRIED WELL.

There is not an expression in the whole Eng-glish language more wretchedly abused than the -it is abused, because it is misapplied. When properly used, it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the courses of life; a giving away early in the spring of years the affections of the heart; and a joining them in marriage, with the determination of adding a joy to the existence of each other. But this is all forgotten in the race of selfishness; and the language is—"Mr. James Lovemoney was married well—very well." "Ah pray, who has he married?" "Why, Miss Lucy Ownmuch, the lady from the south; her father lately died, and she has forty thousand dollars at her command."——" Indeed. Well, I always thought James would succeed well in the world: he is such a genteel good looking fellow, and there is something so insinuating about him; but is the lady handsome?" "I never saw her but once; she was dressed elegantly then, but was a little lame, and squints with one eye." I did no stop to hear the further conversation, but proba bly the third, and last question, was—"Has she a good disposition, or is she intelligent?" But this last is a trifling matter with those who wish to "marry well." Well, we live to be happy—we ponder much upon the best method of becoming so, and if we wander from the true path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery, where the sun light of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its way. Now, I for one do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage; or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where affection does not dwell. Take the word of an old fellow for it, he who woos and wins modes merit; who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life; who uses the voice of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of fancy in his choice-will marry well: although he may not obtain a copper with his bride, yet she brings to him a willing heart and a free mind—and these are of infinite value to have ever around us, as we journey on through the world. There is a warning in Mr. Lovemoney's case, and a moral to be gleaned from it! still it is not in every instance that the lameness is perceptible, or the blindness visible, yet there is many a poor or the blindness visible, yet there is many a poor fellow who has been engaged in "marrying well" in the world, and yet has found, to his sorrow, that he had been lame, and almost blind on the subject of matrimony. Away with it all—the wealth of an intelligent, virtuous, and modest partner, will last and grow bright with use, like Franklin's key—while the other may ride away, on the wing of every speculation. I have done.

—A little miscellaneous chat on this subject is well— it interests us all—and always by reasoning together we shall become wiser, and better. ing together we shall become wiser, and better, and happier .- Trenton Emporium.

VERACITY.

Take care that all you say may have a tenden-cy to teach your children to love truth and dis-pise dissimulation.—You should therefore never make use of any species of deceit to pacify them, or persuade them to do what you would wish; for this would teach them a sort of low cunning

which may never be entirely eradicated.

Timidity and false shame are often the source of dissimulation. The best security against so great an evil is never to put your children under the painful necessity of being artful, and to accustom them frankly to declare their wishes on all subjects. Let them have full liberty to say they are weary when they are so: and do not oblige them to appear to like those persons or books that are disagreeable to them. Make them

ashamed of themselves if you happen to surprise ashamed of themselves if you happen to surprise them in any kind of dissimulation, and deprive them of whatever they endeavor to obtain by ar-tifice, telling them they should have had it, had they asked for it plainly and frankly. Do not imitate those who applaud their children for their cunning, esteeming it a mark of sagacity and wit. But instead of being diverted with their artful contrivances reprove them, and take care that their stratagems never succeed, so that they may their stratagems never succeed, so that they may be disgusted with them, by experiencing their had effects.—Parent's Friend.

INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA This Society has commenced its operations by the establishment of a School in Chester street in this city. Its object is to relieve the laboring poor in the care of their children during the day, and, at the same time, to sow the seeds of virtue in the infant heart. No child over six years of age can be admitted. The undertaking is novel here, but its benefits are certified by the experi-ence of London & other places where such schools have been instituted. The scheme commends itself in all respects to the good will of the be-nevolent. The following is an extract from the ociety's circular.

"We are led to flatter ourselves into the be lief, that few objects have been presented to the public, which can offer such strong claims to the patronage of the sons and daughters of humanity and benevolence—those disposed to alleviate the distress—to increase the comforts—and to re move the temptations to vice and immorality, of move the temptations to vice and immorality, of the rising seneration, of a very numerous and useful class of cociety, who are destined literal-ly to fulfil the command. "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread, till thou return to the

It requires but little reflection to perceive the importance of this undertaking, and its intim-ate connection with the best interests of society. powerful effects of early habits, good or bad and the direction which those habits give to the future man, are well known; and it is unfortunate-ly too true that children are in general more easily susceptible of bad impressions than good ones. The former appear to rise spontaneously—while the latter require careful and assiduous cultiva-tion—and it too frequently happens that this cultion—and it too frequently happens that this cultivation fails of producing its natural effect.—
How deplorable, then, the situation of those whose early days, when the mind is most plastic and ductile, are spent in places which are the hot beds of every vice! It must be obvious, that children who are allowed almost constantly to prowl the streets, where it is next to impossible that they can have the advantage of a solitary good example—and where, on the contrary, they example,-and where, on the contrary, they are uniformly surrounded by examples of the worst character-may be almost literally said to be trained up as candidates for penitentiaries—
and their escape, should they fortunately escape,
must be almost miraculous. A scrupulous examintion of the tenants of those mansions of wickedtion of the tenants of those massions of wicked-ness and wretchedness, would probably prove that the édocation of a large proportion of them commenced in the public streets, which to such unfortunate ereatures, may be correctly styled schools of vice and crime

To shield those as yet innocent objects from impending danger--- to pluck them as a firebrand out of the burning"—to rescue society from the ills to which it is liable from beings hus brought up—are the objects of our society.'
We subjoin also an extract from a communication in the Philadelphia Recorder on the same

When the Christian Philanthropist looks over the wide scene of well-doing that the relig-gious world of the present age has spread around him, he is apt to exclaim—" What else can be done! Every step of that path of darkness and sin, which is trodden from active childhood to decrepid age, seems occupied by some engine of benevolence to raise its travellers to intelligence, usefulness and happiness!"

But the enterprising charity of the age was no to be limited even to a course so extended. It had indeed followed the object of its kindness and nad indeed followed the object of its kindness and its care to one extreme of his journey,—but why not welcome him at the other? If irreligious old age with its decays, its inveterate prejudices, and its benumbed faculties, was not to be abandoned to hopelessness,—why should the sprightly, docide, and confiding infant be neglected? The thought was congenial to the sprint that suggestation are was present hurst upon the suggestation. ed it:—a new prospect burst upon the eye,—INseen attracting together her interesting little groups. Faith gladly recognizing in the sight the fulfilment of ancient prophecy.—"Whom shall he teach knowledge? And whom shall he make to understand doctrine? them that are reaned from the milk and drawn from the breasts."

# SABBATH SCHOOLS.

TAKE HEED.

Let the conductors and consists schools take heed to their pupils. Let the conductors and teachers of our Sabbath and united exertion for the increase of converts to Christ. Let them fix their aim not upon have ing well disciplined and flourishing schools, no hindering some youths from falling into the pollutions and gross vices of the world, nor upor meriting a place for themselves among the active Christian benefactors of the day; but let the win-Christian beneractors of the day; but let the winning of souls be their commanding purpose; and for the accomplishment of that purpose, let all their plans and proceedings be ordered and executed. Let the teachers of these schools consider what I say, and I doubt not they will find that I have now prescribed the particular course which the call of Providence this day, requires them to pursue. This is what they have to do
in promoting the work of God; and if they will
not undertake this wise and worthy business,
then are they not among those who refuse to go
forward at the divine command? The business
I grant is one which demands a very singular
manner of spirit but my friends does not God manner of spirit, but my friends, does not require you to undertake it; and can you decline it if you share in any good measure the spirit of this revival? I beseech you, say not within yourselves there is no hope of success, but rather inquire whether you truly love the souls of your pupils, and have faith enough in God to believe he can convert them, and are willing to make he can convert them, and are willing to make full proof of the proper means for converting them. If you will set your hearts fully upon the thing, and pray often concerning it, together and apart, and seek from above and by mutual advisement among yourselves, to be directed in the right way, and be energetic, united and persevering in your endeavours; it can hardly be doubted that you will save many souls from death, who shall be your crown of rejoicing in the last day: a brighter crown, than many may then wear who brighter crown, than many may then wear who have filled the world and the churches, with the fame of their achievements. What wonders of converting grace has God wrought in many Sabbath schools of our land, and why may he not repeat such wonders here.—Dr. Skinner.

WESTERN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Some years since the Oneida Sunday School Union was formed. A few individuals at Utica, were active in promoting its operation. As they entered heartily into the work their own feelings became much interested, and their views enlaged. They determined to exert their influence over

the whole Western part of that great and populous state. A large Union was formed called the "Western Sunday School Union." This is the second year of its operations, and it now em-braces fourteen county Societies—five hundred schools—three thousand five hundred teachers and thirty one thousand scholars!!

Who is it that has accomplished all this?

Answer. The most active individuals in devising and carrying plans into operation, were two young men, one a clerk in a store, the other an apprentice in a printing office.

How did these individuals accomplish so much?

Answer. They went forward trusting in God, and believing that the churches would sustain and sid their efforts. They were not dissapointed. One of them commenced the publication of a little monthly Sunday School paper, which was made the instrument of arousing the community to consider the importance of the Institution. Plans were proposed for extended opera-tions.—A number of wealthy and influential men engaged in the work-travelling agents were employed to visit different congregations, and stir up the people to action-new systems were adopted in the mode of instruction, and the work has increased with the most astonishing rapidi

ty and success.

It is a good thing to be zealously affected in a good cause. They who labor in the cause of Sunday Schools, have an Almighty arm to aid them, and eannot fail.—Rel. Int.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE PINES.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE PINES.

The Sabbath School at New Goshen was begun on June 1st 1825.—Since that time its scholars have been from 14 to 50. The regular attendants are at this time 40. The School was begun by a private individual whose father is a Roman Catholic. The son became a member of the Presbyterian Church. Soon after he began life of goddiness, he was stirred up to exert a life of godliness, he was stirred up to exert himself more zealously for the benefit of man-kind, by a reproof a drunkard gave him for inac-tivity in religion. He became ashamed that the wicked should thus notice his unfruitfulness, and immediately looked about to see what good he could do for his neighborhood. He has been instrumental in getting a house for schools and preaching built. He began by collecting a few youth for the purpose of teaching them to read—and he has been successful with a class of fifteen. His school has increased, as to need, the belo His school has increased so as to need the help of other teachers. The effect of the school on the neighborhood has been good. There is better attention paid to the preaching of the gos-pel, than formerly. Every teacher who has at-tended regularly for 6 months, has become serious. One teacher and two scholars have already made a public profession of the religion of Jesus. I'wo more are expected soon to be joined to the Church of God: and four scholars and two teachw anxiously inquiring after salvation May the Lord continue to bless the School and cause the "wilderness to rejoice and blossom like the gose."

A TRAVELLER.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

"Biblical Antiquities"—The first volume of this new and valuable work is now in the press of the Western Union, and will be ready for de-livery by the 1st of March. It embraces Natural History and Domestic Antiquities, and the se-cond volume, Political and Sacred Antiquities.

American Journal of Education.—This work, having been published two years by Mr. T. B. Wait, has passed into the hands of our enterprising booksellor, Mr. S. G. Goodrich. It has been conducted with great ability by the editor, Mr. Russell, and has gained a name and standing, not only among the first periodicals in this country, but has obtained reputation also in England, France and Germany.

Traveller.

The Ladies' Magazine.—The first number of this new monthly, announced sometime since by Messrs. Patnam & Hunt, is now published; and will probably fulfil the expectations excited by the prospectus. Mrs. Hale's first article, her address to the public, is in a modest and appropriate style. This number contains a lithographic print of Mrs. Hannah Adams.

New Work.—Messrs. Hilliard, Gray & Co. have just published a work entitled, A Manual of Political Economy, with particular reference to the Institutions, Resources, and Conditions of the United States. By Willard Phillips.

In the press, and speedily will be published, by a gen-tleman of Boston, a Treatise on on the Aurora Borealis; which he attributes to the eruptions of Mount Hecla, and other volcanoes in Iceland.—Journal.

and other voicanoes in Iceland.—Journal.

Geography.—Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, have received a Map of the United States, published in London in 1826, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English in their notions of American geography. A list of the states is given on the sheet; the old thirteen are specified; but then we have the following:

"Allied State, Vermont. Subject States, Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, Franklinia, Tennessee, Western Territory; Province, Louisiana; Spanish Dominion, Florida."

Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia; and Franklinia one half of Tennessee. Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof, is included within the British possessions.

Artificial leeches are made in Paris by the Engineer Damonitiez. They are said to be far preferable to the dis-gusting little water-makes from which they take their name. The precise quantity of blood wanted can be taken away, and the instrument is good in all climates.

The invention of Lithograpic printing has so facilitated the art of forgery in London, that the Bankers are contantly in danger of taking spurious Bills of Exchange. A person's signature has recently been so exactly copied that the writer did not know which of the two was genaine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST published and for sale by M. NEWMAN, Andover, ublisher, HILLARD & GRAY, CROCKER & BREWSTER,

Poblisher, Hillard & Gray, Crocker & Brewster, Boston. Jona. Leavitt, New York—
John's Archaeology, second edition, with a copious Index. Price, \$3,50.

Citations from the Old Testament by the Writers of the New Testament. Published under the superintendence of M. Stuart, Associate Professer of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Price 75 cents.

An Elementary Course of Biblical Theology, translated from the work of Prof. Storr & Flatt, with Additions, by S. S. Schnucker, Professor, &c. 2 vols—Price \$5.

Professor Porter's Pastoral and Missionsry Sermons.

Henry's Exposition of the New Testament, 5th volume, being the 1st volume of the New Testament.

In Press—Professor Stuart's Commentary on the Episte to the Hebreus—2 vols.

Porter's Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery. 2nd Edition—Price \$1,50 bound. 6w Jan. 4.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

WHITNEY & COOLEY, Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 36, Weshington-Street, have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a very large supply of valuable BOOK'S, in the various departments of Literature; among which are, Bibles of all sizes, in rich and common binding, together with a general assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, Miscellaneous, and Blauk Books; Paper, Quills, lok, &c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash or approved credit. Country Dealers, and persons wishing to supply themselves with the above articles on the most liberal terms, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. Dec. 23.

WATER-PROOF LASTING SHOES, &c. HENRY PAYSON offers for sale at his Shoe Store No. 35 Markot Street, Boston. Ladies Waterproof Lasting Boots and Shoes, an article in some respects much pre-ferable to the clumsey India Rubber Shoe. Also Ladies and Gentlemen's Waterproof Mogasons—together with a general Assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he is selling strendered assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he is selling reduced prices, by the dozen, or single pair.

Jan. 25. 6 w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

DAVID W. Fish, would inform his friends, that he has taken shop No. 323, Washington Street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, on the heat terms.

Wanted, as above, a LAD about 15 years of one whose parents reside in the city.

Jan

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